

Syria 'trying to contain Gulf war'

BEIRUT (R) — Syria will defend Arab countries, including those in the Gulf, from external aggression and is trying to contain the war between Iran and Iraq, according to Syrian Information Minister Yassin Rajoub. The Lebanese magazine Ash Shiraa, on sale Saturday, quoted Mr. Rajoub as saying: "Syria is seeking to prevent an extension of the Gulf war. It has repeatedly said any attack on Arab territory is an attack on Syria wherever it takes place." "Consequently, Syria will spare no effort to defend any Arab country when it feels aggression has taken place. This is a firm stand which the president (Hafez Al Assad) has expressed time and again," Mr. Rajoub said. Syria, which backs Iran in the war, last month tried to reduce tension in the Gulf by sending a high-level mission to Tehran and Riyadh, apparently at Saudi Arabia's request.



Arab League backs Saudi action

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi Friday expressed solidarity with Saudi Arabia after its clash on Tuesday with the Iranian air force. In a statement, Mr. Klibi also called on Tehran to heed peace moves and "avert disaster." Mr. Klibi said the Arabs were deeply preoccupied by developments in the Iran-Iraq war and "the continuing threat to the security and territorial integrity" of the Arab states. "The Arab states stand in solidarity beside the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was called to defend its territory and air space," Mr. Klibi said in a reference to Saudi Arabia's first air battle with Iran since the war broke out in September 1980. Mr. Klibi said the Arab League "expresses the hope, particularly in this (Muslim Holy) Month of Ramadan, that Iranian officials will at last decide to preserve the links that unite Iran with the Arab Nation and opt to avert disaster..."

2 Israeli patrols attacked in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli patrols were attacked twice during the night in South Lebanon but suffered no casualties, the Israeli army spokesman said Friday. Anti-tank and small arms fire were used in both attacks, one south of Sidon and the other near the village of Kafar Nishke. Israeli soldiers were searching both areas, the spokesman added.

New settlement opened near Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel's Gush Emunim settler movement has announced the establishment of a new Jewish settlement near the Palestinian city of Nablus on the occupied West Bank. A written statement distributed Thursday by the Amman branch of the Gush Emunim movement said the latest settlement named Tel Haim was inaugurated at a ceremony on Tuesday.

Israeli terrorist jailed for 18 months

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli court has sentenced an Israeli settler to 18 months' imprisonment for transporting stolen land mines for an anti-Palestinian Jewish terrorist underground in the occupied West Bank. Noam Yinnon, 27, admitted taking 50 mines from the Golan Heights to be used for making bombs in attacks on West Bank Palestinians. He was the first of 27 Israelis to go on trial following last April's unprecedented roundup of Jewish terrorists. The other accused face more serious charges, including murdering Palestinian students.

Kuwait arrests 4 Iranians

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has arrested four Iranians suspected of being saboteurs. Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted Thursday as saying, Sheikh Nawaf told Al Sabah newspaper that gas cylinders capable of being used as explosives were found in their possession. He gave no further details. Kuwait has tightened security since a wave of bomb attacks in the American and French embassies and government buildings in the capital last December.

Kuwait denies air clashes

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait's Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Jahab has denied rumours of air clashes between Kuwaiti and Iranian aircraft, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said. "The sounds of explosions which are being heard every now and then are caused by Kuwait jet fighters which, while on routine missions, break the sound barrier," the agency noted him as saying. Rumours of explosions in or around the capital caused some concern in Gulf financial markets Thursday morning, but diplomatic sources in Kuwait attributed the rumours to sonic booms.

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Khamenei hints at 'retaliation' for Saudi downing of Iranian jet

Iran issues new warning to Arab Gulf countries

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei Friday warned the Gulf Arab states to quit aiding Iraq's war efforts, implying he would retaliate against Saudi Arabia for shooting down an Iranian jetfighter in a dogfight three days ago.

He told a congregational prayer in Tehran that the Gulf powers were making a "big mistake" in their support of Iraq in its 44-month-old war with Iran.

He singled out Saudi Arabia for recrimination, threatening to "answer" against the shooting down of the Iranian plane last Tuesday.

"It was a big mistake, committed by neighbouring Gulf countries, in attacking Iranian aircraft in Gulf air space," Mr. Khamenei said. "This kind of mistake stems from hostility, and we take it very seriously. We shall not leave any blow dealt us by our enemy unanswered."

Saudi Arabia on Tuesday sent its U.S.-built F-15 warplanes scrambling to deter intruder Iranian F-4 jetfighters in Saudi airspace. One Iranian aircraft was shot down in a dogfight.

The Iranians protested to the Saudis, insisting that their plane was shot down over international waters and warning the Saudis against repeating this.

Saudi Arabia confirmed on Thursday that the Iranian plane was shot down over Saudi ter-

ritorial waters and that the kingdom will pursue a policy of self-defence while calling for peace in the Gulf region.

The agency quoted an official source as saying Saudi Arabia had nothing to add to its earlier statement to Tehran's charge of affairs that the plane had been shot down over Saudi waters.

In Tehran, the national Iranian news agency IRNA said the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to receive a protest note over the air clash.

In their official reports, both Saudi Arabia and Iran have mentioned only one Iranian jet downed in the incident, while U.S. officials in Washington said two U.S.-designed F-4 Phantoms had been shot down.

GCC ministers meet

Oil ministers of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) were meeting in Saudi Arabia Friday for urgent discussions of the adverse implications of the Gulf war on their oil shipping to the non-communist

Iraq receives new arms

Meanwhile, Iraq is reported to have received new weapons supplies as it waits for an expected offensive from Iran in the four-year-old Gulf war.

Reuters quoted diplomatic sources in Baghdad as saying Iraq has received two new types of Soviet-made air-to-surface missiles that could add teeth to its threat to destroy Iran's vital oil terminal at Kharg Island, in the Gulf.

NBC News also reported in Washington that Iraq was buying cluster bombs from Chile for use against Iranian troops.

Reuters quoted the sources as

saying they believed the new Soviet missiles Iraq received were the "Kingfish" and "Kitchen" and arrived in the country about a week ago.

The rockets are intended for launching from Iraq's squadrons of Tupolev TU-16 "Badger" and TU-22 "Blinder" bombers, they said.

Both types of aircraft were supplied to Iraq before the outbreak of the war with Iran in 1980.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said last month that his country would soon take delivery of new weapons enabling it to destroy Kharg Island.

The "Badger" and "Blinder" aircraft can carry either a load of bombs or two of the heavy missiles, the sources said.

Iraq had also received an updated version of the Soviet surface-to-surface SS-12 missile with improved accuracy.

The first SS-12s, with a range of some 800 kilometres, were delivered in January, the sources said.

Iraq already has shorter range Soviet Scud-b and French Exocet missiles in its armoury.

Iraq has also addressed an appeal to summit talks of seven major industrialised countries in London to help bring the Gulf war to an end by talking all suppliers to cease giving Iran arms.

Kuwait maintains oil flow through Gulf; Turkey to lift Iranian oil from outside war zone, page 2

Iranian offensive bound to fail, U.S. aide says

LONDON (R) — A new ground offensive reportedly being planned by Iran against Iraq is unlikely to change the strategic outlook in the Gulf war that has been raging for almost four years, a senior Reagan administration official said Thursday night.

"I don't think they (the Iranians) can bring enough power to bear to make a decisive change," the official, who asked not to be identified, said at a briefing for reporters.

A big new Iranian offensive has been forecast for several months, to be launched some time after June 5, which is the 11th anniversary of the overthrow of the Shah of Iran.

Iran has between 300,000 and 500,000 troops massed on Iraq's borders, apparently ready for an attack against the oil port of Basra.

The U.S. official said he based his assessment of the likely outcome of a new Iranian offensive on a number of factors.

The official, who was with President Reagan at the economic summit, said the problems faced by the Iranian military, despite its large manpower reserves, were lack of training for youths often used in suicidal human wave attacks, a low level of technical ability in the use of weapons, bad weather and difficult terrain.

He also said the downing of at least one Iranian jet by Saudi Arabia on Tuesday was a "watershed event" that could ease the current crisis in the Gulf itself even though new battles could take place on the ground.

The situation in the Gulf barely came up in talks President Reagan held with other government leaders at the summit Thursday "because we don't think it's very serious," he said.

He said the air battle, in which American radar aircraft spotted Iranian planes flying into Saudi Arabia, had made Iran cautious over U.S. support for further actions Saudi Arabia might take in self-defence.

The official said it did not appear that either Iraq or Iran could close the Gulf despite attacks.



Leaders of seven major industrialised nation gathered in London to attend an economic and political summit which opened Thursday. (From left to right) Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, Japanese Premier

Yasuhiro Nakasone, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Francois Mitterrand of France and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (AP wirephoto)

Western leaders agree to check inflation, but split over politics

LONDON (R) — Western leaders agreed Friday to keep up steady pressure against inflation but ran into trouble over how to define the West's long-term political goals.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told leaders of major Western nations that tough economic policies and state spending restraints should be resolutely pursued.

"The strategy is the right one, and we intend to stick to it," she said in a keynote speech at the first formal working session of the annual seven-nation economic summit.

British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe called the debate "a clear commitment to sustaining the strategy for non-inflationary growth, keeping up the battle against inflation, improving and strengthening the fight against protectionism."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher faced strong French and West German reservations over a proposed joint

declaration restating the West's basic democratic values, summit officials said.

West German sources said Chancellor Helmut Kohl wanted the summit to go beyond rhetoric with a call for better East-West relations and a renewed appeal for the Soviet Union to return to nuclear arms negotiations it broke off last year.

French President Francois Mitterrand was doubtful whether a summit primarily concerned with economic problems should issue a separate political statement, French diplomats said.

He was particularly opposed to any wording implying a global "super alliance" role for the seven powerful Western nations attending the summit, they said.

Other conference officials said the differences would be overcome, and Foreign Secretary Howe said it "looked increasingly likely that an agreed text would be issued."

Mrs. Thatcher was also expected to sum up Western views on

East-West relations, the Gulf war and international terrorism when the three-day meeting ends Saturday, Mr. Howe told reporters.

The summit, at London's Lancaster House conference centre, also includes prime ministers Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Bettino Craxi of Italy and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan. Officials said they analysed world economic problems for most of a three-hour working session while foreign and finance ministers met separately in nearby rooms.

The finance ministers reaffirmed a disputed policy of handling Third World debts on a case-by-case basis and held out some hope that Western lenders may agree to spread out interest and repayments over longer periods, British sources said.

"Where debts are beginning to restore confidence, commercial banks may well be willing to contemplate longer-term rescheduling of debt," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I suggest we encourage them in this."

Lebanon to seek U.N. help in ousting Israelis from south

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon will seek U.N. help during Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit here in arranging new security measures in the south to facilitate an Israeli withdrawal. Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

They said liberation of the south, now in its third year of Israeli occupation, would top the agenda when President Amin Gemayel and other leaders meet the U.N. chief Saturday.

The government will raise the possibility of the U.N. acting as a go-between in indirect negotiations with Israel on "security arrangements" for the south and will seek an expanded security role for U.N. troops there, the sources said.

In April, Mr. Gemayel welcomed Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposal to eventually expand the role of the existing U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to include helping the Beirut government regain control over the south.

The U.N. chief, now in Syria after visiting Egypt on a trip also taking him to Jordan and Israel, will go to the south by helicopter on Sunday to inspect the 5,600-man force near the Israeli border.

The sources said Lebanese leaders would also ask about possible international aid for South Lebanon, whose economy has been crippled by the occupation and Israeli measures to combat resistance fighters.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposal for a U.N.-sponsored Middle East

peace conference, which Lebanon supports, would also be discussed, the sources said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was visiting U.N. peace-keeping troops on the Golan Heights and was expected to see Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam after returning to Damascus later Friday.

2 killed in shelling

The Associated Press said: Two Lebanese civilians were killed and seven wounded in sporadic exchanges of rocket-propelled grenades and machine gun fire between rival militiamen in and around Beirut overnight, police said Friday.

This brought the overall casualty toll to 15 killed and about 40 wounded since parliament opened a debate last Tuesday on a policy programme by Lebanon's new government of "national unity" to end the nine-year civil war.

Several parliament debates have linked the escalated hostilities to the debate, charging that warring militias were putting military pressure on to consolidate their positions in the political bargaining within the new government.

Parliament debate

The debate was scheduled to be resumed on Monday with 17 of the 90 surviving members of the legislature still waiting their turn to speak. Eighteen others have spoken in the three previous sessions.

A vote of confidence is needed to transitionally install the half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet of Prime Minister Karami in office.

Leaders of the major civil war militias were included in the five-week-old government that has pledged political, economic and military reforms to divide power equally between Christians and Muslims and ensure peaceful coexistence.

"Where is security...? The government needs someone to protect it," said Maronite Christian Deputy Elias Hrawi Thursday, the third day of the debate.

"People are disappointed that five weeks have passed since the government took over but shells are still hitting residential areas," independent deputy Shafiq Bader said.

Armenian deputy Khachik Babikian, who said he would vote against the government, demanded that it consolidate a firm ceasefire.

After the session, deputies and ministers ran the gauntlet of dozens of women demonstrators protesting at the disappearance of relatives kidnapped by rival militias whose leaders hold cabinet posts.

The women blocked officials' cars as they drove away and banged on them with their fists in the third successive day of protests to demand action for the release of their relatives.

Bomb damages Saudi embassy in Beirut; Continued Lebanon occupation dislodges Israelis, page 2

U.S., Soviet interests in Gulf coincide, Shultz says

WASHINGTON (R)— Secretary of State George Shultz Friday said the United States and the Soviet Union shared similar concerns over the Iran-Iraq war and that the war was one issue that had not become "part of East-West conflict."

"We have some differences of interest, but basically both we and the Soviets want to see international waters remain open," he said in an NBC television interview broadcast by satellite from London.

Mr. Shultz also pointed to Iran's intransigence as a major factor in the failure of efforts to negotiate an end to the 44-month-old conflict.

"All of the people who have a capacity to talk to either side just get nowhere with Iran in terms of trying to get it worked out," he said.

Official U.S. policy on the war between Iran and Iraq has been one of neutrality, but Mr. Shultz said Friday the U.S. would continue to help its allies in the wider Gulf region.

"We have supported our friends in the area and intend to continue doing so," he said.

He noted that the U.S. and other Western nations had a naval presence in the area but said the Reagan administration would like to see the countries of the region handle the situation themselves.

The U.S. recently sent Saudi Arabia an emergency shipment of

400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles but has not yet announced a decision on a request from Kuwait for an unspecified number of the shoulder-fired weapons.

Mr. Shultz expressed scepticism that Iran could deliver on its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf through which one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supply passes.

"To close it for any extended period of time would be a very difficult thing to do," he said.

Mr. Shultz said he believed the West was now better prepared to handle an oil crisis than it had been in 1973 or 1979.

"There is more supply around the world and we have very substantial stock of oil and so do other countries," he said.

Kuwait maintains oil flow through Gulf

BAHRAIN (R)— Kuwait is still shipping large volumes of oil through the Gulf, despite a slowdown in tanker traffic amid frequent threats of air attacks on vessels using the waterway.

Oil industry officials and trade sources in the northern Gulf Emirates told Reuters that crude production was running at near normal levels and exports were holding up well.

"We will not cut prices, we don't need to," an official of the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp (KPC) said of New York reports that buyers were seeking discounts of \$2.50 a barrel to sail up the Gulf to collect oil at Kuwait.

Industry analysts said that Kuwait was apparently considering a shuttle scheme to help move oil through the waterway for

tankers wary of plying the northern Gulf route.

The state-owned Kuwait oil tanker company was expected to ship crude in its own vessels to the Gulf of Oman, and then transfer the cargo to chartered tankers waiting there.

London tanker brokers reported this week that at least two vessels have been contracted to pick up Kuwaiti crude this month from Fujairah, on the tip of the United Arab Emirates at the mouth of the Gulf.

Meanwhile, most customers buying oil under term contracts were loading as usual, officials said. Japanese buyers had deferred liftings during the recent upsurge in attacks on Gulf shipping, but were nevertheless committed to take their share.

Under the contracts, each customer has a specified quota to take

up every three months. I expect the postponed liftings to go through in June," a KPC official said.

Industry analysts estimated that over two-thirds of Kuwait's crude exports are covered by term contracts.

It has an OPEC production quota of 1.05 million barrels a day (b/d), of which roughly 600,000 b/d is exported as crude while almost 400,000 b/d is sold abroad as refined petroleum products, they said.

Industry analysts said exports have probably fallen slightly since the first quarter, but not necessarily as a direct result of the recent escalation of the Gulf crisis. "The second quarter normally is slower, for seasonal reasons, as the northern hemisphere moves into summer and world demand eases," one said.

Syria sees U.N. as only forum for peace

DAMASCUS (R)— Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara's said Thursday the United Nations was the only forum for achieving a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement and that Israel and the United States were the main obstacles to peace.

He was speaking to reporters after conferring for about one hour and a half at his ministry with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The U.N. chief arrived here earlier from Cairo on the second leg of a Middle East tour that will also take him to Lebanon, Jordan and Israel in a bid to revive peace efforts in the region.

Mr. Shara said: "We believe that Israel and the United States are the main obstacles in the way of a comprehensive and just peace in the region in the framework of the United Nations."

Responding to questions in English on the steps of the Foreign Ministry building, he added: "We believe that the United Nations is the only framework and forum to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the region."

Any peace efforts that were not under U.N. auspices would be "outside international legality," he said.

Mr. Shara said he was aware of the shortcomings of the United Nations and had no illusion about what it could do. But it had no moral stature to "exert pressure on Israel to withdraw from the Arab occupied territories and to recognise the Palestinians' legitimate rights, including self-determination and an independent state."

The minister said Syria favoured an international Middle East peace conference, as proposed last December by the U.N. General Assembly, and would take part if one were convened. The idea of such a conference, which would include the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the big powers, had been rejected by the United States and Israel as certain to turn into a propaganda exercise.

Asked whether he thought Middle East peace was possible, he replied: "As long as Israel is

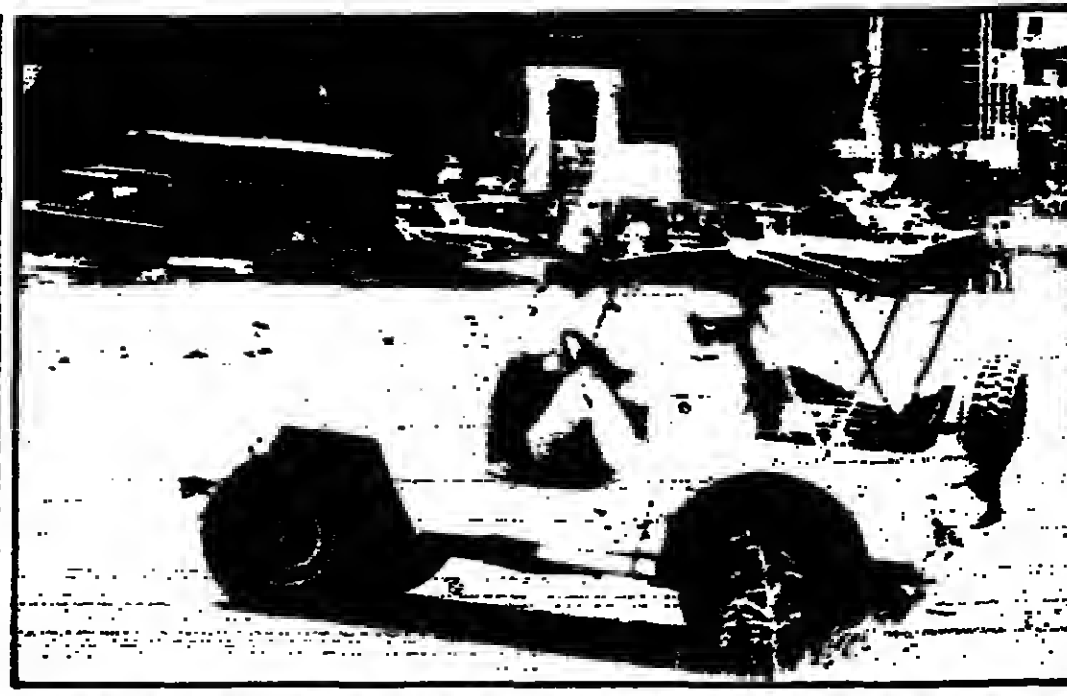
receiving so huge (an) amount of financial and military aid, Israel would keep rejecting a just and comprehensive peace in the region. We believe there has to be a lot of pressure on the United States to change its policy towards Israel and not to send so much huge aid to Israel."

He said the Arab states had to be strong enough to defend themselves adding: "We are the victims. The Israelis are the aggressors."

Asked whether the U.N. secretary-general had raised the possibility of a prisoner exchange between Syria and Israel, Mr. Shara replied: "No". He did not elaborate.

Israel holds over 200 Syrian troops captured during the 1982 war in Lebanon, while Syria has a small number of Israelis including three junior members of the Israeli liaison offices in Lebanon who were captured last month.

On the Gulf war in which Syria, support Iran, the minister said he believed both Iran and Saudi Arabia, which backs Iraq, wished to limit the areas of confrontation.



A French observer soldier sits in his jeep Thursday at the mid-city Museum crossing gate. In the background jeeps and armoured cars of the Lebanese internal security force protect the Parliament headquarters during a second straight day of a vote of confidence debate on Lebanon's national unity government (AP wirephoto).

Turkey to lift Iranian oil from Lavan

ANKARA (R)— Turkey will lift its Iranian oil imports from Lavan Islands, outside the area around Iran's Kharg Island terminal which Ankara has declared out of bounds to Turkish tankers, a cabinet minister said Friday.

The government stopped its tankers sailing to Kharg this week following last Sunday's Iraqi air strike on the 153,000-ton Buyuk Hun in which three Turkish crewmen died.

State Minister Ismail Ozdaglar, who has responsibility for foreign trade, told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency Turkey would lift the six million tonnes of Iranian oil it had agreed to buy this year despite the ban, and more than \$1 billion of planned exports would also go ahead.

As a provisional measure, Turkish tankers would lift Iranian oil from Lavan, he said, adding that Turkey was due to import 550,000 tonnes of Iranian crude this month.

Other senior government officials have told Reuters they expect the ban on sailing to Kharg to be short-lived.

Iranian crude is crucial to Turkey's 1984 trade plans, accounting for more than one third of the country's oil needs.

Ankara buys it at a special discount of up to \$2 per barrel less than Iran's normal price of \$28, much of it coming under a barter agreement.

At present, most of the crude is shipped to Turkey in Turkish tankers, Mr. Ozdaglar said, if necessary, Iranian tankers could bring it out of the Gulf war zone.

He said talks were going on with Tehran and Baghdad about Turkish tankers using Kharg Island. The government has said it is seeking special treatment from Iraq for its tankers.

Turkey has remained neutral in the 44-month-old war between its south eastern neighbours and built valuable trade ties with both. Mr. Ozdaglar said he did not think Iran or Iraq wanted a crisis in their relations with Ankara.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued Friday re-affirmed Turkey's neutrality in the war and said it believed the country could solve its problems with Iraq through negotiations.

Disillusioned Israelis despair of Lebanon occupation

By Daniel Grebler
Reuter

NAHARIYA — People in this seaside resort near the Lebanese border cheered as Israeli tanks rumbled north just two years ago for what they hoped was a decisive strike against Palestinian commandos.

But the heady optimism that Israelis felt on June 6, 1982, has given way to disillusion with the goals of the invasion of Lebanon and despair over the deaths of nearly 600 Israelis.

Describing the initial reaction to the operation against Palestinian commandos who had been raining artillery fire on border settlements, Rabbi Zev Harari said: "We used to have to spend days and nights in the bomb shelters and felt the invasion was very much justified."

The operation was heralded, when it was launched, as a quick clean-up with minimal losses.

It has turned into a nightmarish occupation with daily casualties and no end in sight, dividing the nation and trapping the Israeli army in a guerrilla war against local Lebanese.

"The present situation is

bad," Rabbi Harari said. "Maybe it's good for people like myself who live near the border, but it's very bad for the country."

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and then Defence Minister Ariel Sharon predicted that as well as destroying the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the invasion would bring Israel its second peace treaty with an Arab neighbour.

Many Israelis shared their optimism, buoyed by pictures of their troops welcomed with sweets and rice by South Lebanese villagers. But the mounting death toll, Israel's massive bombardment of West Beirut and an Israeli colonel's refusal to lead his troops into the city to drive out PLO and Syrian forces spurred disaffection with the war both in the military and the public.

When Lebanese Falangist militiamen massacred Palestinian refugees in South Beirut in September 1982, some 400,000 Israelis demonstrated in Tel Aviv to pressure the government to appoint a commission to inquire into Israel's role.

The country was shocked the following January when a member of the leftist "peace now" movement was killed by a hand grenade thrown at demonstrators demanding that Mr. Begin remove Mr. Sharon from office after an official inquiry found him guilty of negligence.

In the early months of the war, thousands of reservist soldiers took home bargains they found in Lebanon's tax-free shops. Video tape recorders, Lebanese arak (anise) liqueur, American cigarettes and fresh cherries were favourite items smuggled past military police.

Officials of Israel's state-owned railway predicted that the abandoned Nahariya-Beirut coastal line could be restored. Television brought the natural beauty of Lebanese mountain spots into the living rooms of Israeli would-be tourists.

Israelis in military and civilian vehicles criss-crossed south and east Lebanon on sightseeing jaunts. Someone even put up Hebrew signs at the ruins of Tyre's Phoenician Port.

"Join the army and see the world with army tours," was a common quip, both in reference to Lebanon and to the possibility that fighting with Syria might present an opportunity for Israelis to see yet another country.

But the fascination faded as Israeli troops became targets for almost daily attacks by both Palestinian commandos and local Lebanese.

Bomb damages Saudi embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT (R)— A bomb exploded at the Saudi Arabian embassy in west Beirut early Thursday, damaging the entrance to the consular section, security sources said.

No-one was hurt in the blast, which was caused by an estimated 400 grams of explosives thrown at the consulate, they said.

Shortly before the bomb went off the consulate was hit by a shell fired during fighting Wednesday night between the Lebanese factions.

The embassy has been empty since February when the ambassador, Ahmad Al Khamisi, and his staff left Beirut after fighting between the army and opposition militias.

Soldiers of the army's Sixth Brigade re-inforced embassy guards Wednesday, apparently in case pro-Iranian groups retaliated for the downing of at least one Iranian jet by the Saudi Air Force over the Gulf the previous day. But the troops had withdrawn by mid-

night. An anonymous spokesman in the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" organisation called the An Nah newspaper during the night in said members of the "Imam Khomeini Squad" had occupied the embassy briefly.

Police said they knew of no incident, which the caller said was to "retaliate for the involvement of the Saudi regime in the imperialist conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution in Iran."

Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for suicide truck bombings of American and French targets in Beirut last year which killed 241 U.S. servicemen and 5 French paratroopers.

On Jan. 17 gunmen kidnapped Saudi Consul Hussein Farash at west Beirut. Last month Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said the Saudi authorities had no information on the fate of Mr. Farash, but they presume he was still alive.

More than 80 journalists, writers jailed in Turkey

ANKARA (R)— A press handbook published by Turkish journalists Thursday said 82 journalists, writers and artists have been jailed since the 1980 military coup and a further 181 have been questioned or temporarily detained.

Those jailed range from prominent right-wing columnist Nazli Ilıcak of the daily Tercuman, who served short sentences in 1981 and 1982 for criticising the military, to a translator named Saffet Tekin who was sentenced to 15 years in a case arising from his trans-

lations of Lenin.

Some 30 of those jailed are still in prison, including Ismail Besikci, a sociologist specialising in Kurdish affairs who is serving 10 years for a letter he wrote to a Swiss Writers' Union, according to the handbook.

The list apparently only included cases arising directly from the accused's work.

Those questioned or detained included newspaper editors, reporters, poets and theatre and cinema actors.

| TV & RADIO | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| JORDAN TELEVISION | 21:55 News Summary |
| MAIN CHANNEL | 22:00 Play of the Week |
| 18:00 Children Programme | 23:00 News Summary |
| 18:30 Religious Programme | 23:30 Classical Concert |
| 19:00 Children Programme | 24:00 News Headlines |
| 19:30 Children Programme | |
| 19:45 Religious Programme | |
| 20:00 Ramadan Puzzle | |
| 20:30 Arabic Series | |
| 21:00 Arabic Comedy | |
| 21:30 Programme Review | |
| 22:00 News in Arabic | |
| 22:30 Arabic Series | |
| 23:00 Arabic Varieties | |
| 23:30 News in Arabic | |
| 24:00 Play Continued | |
| FOREIGN CHANNEL | |
| 18:00 French Programme | |
| 19:00 News in French | |
| 19:30 News in Hebrew | |
| 20:00 Jewish Sleep Here | |
| 21:00 Documentary | |
| 21:30 Saturday Variety Show | |
| 22:00 News in English | |
| 22:15 Feature film — F.I.S.T. | |
| RADIO JORDAN | |
| 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM | |
| & partly on 95.60 KHz SW | |
| 07:00 Light Music | |
| 07:30 Newsdesk | |
| 08:00 Morning Show | |
| 08:30 News Summary | |
| 09:00 Morning Show | |
| 10:00 News Summary | |
| 10:30 Pop Session | |
| 11:00 News Summary | |
| 11:30 Pop Session | |
| 12:00 News Summary | |
| 12:30 Pop Session | |
| 13:00 News Summary | |
| 13:30 Pop Session | |
| 14:00 News Bulletin | |
| 14:30 Jordan Weekly | |
| 15:00 Music | |
| 15:30 Concert Hour | |
| 16:00 News Summary | |
| 16:30 Instruments | |
| 17:00 Old Favorites | |
| 17:30 Special Feature | |
| 18:00 Music | |
| 18:30 News Summary | |
| 19:00 Top Twenty | |
| 19:30 News | |
| 20:00 Date with a Star | |
| 20:30 Good Old Days | |
| 21:00 Just a Minute | |
| 21:30 News Summary | |
| 22:00 Country Music | |

| WHAT'S GOING ON | |
|---|--|
| TODAY'S EVENTS | |
| EXHIBITIONS | |
| • Exhibition of paintings "Segments of Vision" by Ammar Khamash at the Alia Art Gallery at 8:30 p.m. | |
| • Exhibition "La Revolution Francaise" at the French Cultural Centre. | |
| FILM | |
| • "Le Rapace" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m. | |
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| American Centre 44371 | |
| American Cultural Library 41520 | |
| British Council 36147-8 | |
| French Cultural Centre 37009 | |
| Goethe Institute 41993 | |
| Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 | |
| Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 | |
| Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 | |
| Haya Arts Centre 661195 | |
| Husseini Youth Centre 661181 | |
| Y.W.C.A. 41793 | |
| Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 | |
| Amman Municipal Library 36111 | |
| University of Jordan Library 643555 | |
| MUSEUMS | |
| Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. | |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. | |
| Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. | |
| Museo "Wassouf" (National Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. | |
| Syria City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. | |
| Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. | |
| SERVICE CLUBS | |
| Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. | |
| Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. | |
| Philadelphian Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. | |
| Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 7:00 p.m. | |
| Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261. | |
| CHURCHES | |
| St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590. | |
| Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440. | |
| De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757. | |
| Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541. | |
| Anglican Church (Church of the Red-crown): Jabal Amman, 41559. | |
| Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. | |
| Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. | |
| St. Ephrem Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751. | |
| Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. | |
| PRAYER TIMES | |
| 06:47 Fajr | |
| 04:28 (Sunrise) Shuruq | |
| 11:36 Dhuhr | |
| 15:16 'Asr | |
| 18:43 Maghreb | |
| 20:23 Isha | |

| FOR THE TRAVELLER | |
|---|--|
| AMMAN AIRPORT | |
| This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. 532520, 53070, 53082, 53171, where a should always be verified. | |
| ARRIVALS | |
| 05:00 Cairo (MS) | |
| 05:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) | |
| 05:30 Amman (RJ) | |
| 05:45 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) | |
| 06:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) | |
| 06:15 Kuwait (RJ) | |
| 06:30 Riyadh (RJ) | |
| 06:45 Jeddah (RJ) | |
| 06:50 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 07:00 Athens (OA) | |
| 07:15 Singapore (RJ) | |
| 07:30 London (RJ) | |
| 07:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ) | |
| 07:50 Paris, Damascus (AF) | |
| 08:00 New York, Vienna (RJ) | |
| 08:15 Bagdad, Istanbul (RJ) | |
| 08:30 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 08:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ) | |
| 08:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) | |
| 09:00 Cairo (MS) | |
| 09:15 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 09:30 Baghdad (RJ) | |
| DEPARTURES | |
| 05:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) | |
| 05:45 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 06:00 Amman (RJ) | |
| 06:15 Amman (RJ) | |
| 06:30 Tripoli (RJ) | |
| 06:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ) | |
| 07:00 Paris, London (RJ) | |
| 07:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) | |
| 07:30 New York, Vienna (RJ) | |
| 07:45 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 07:50 Kuwait (RJ) | |
| 08:00 Baghdad (RJ) | |
| 08:15 Jeddah (RJ) | |
| 08:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) | |
| 08:45 Cairo (RJ) | |
| 08:50 Cairo (MS) | |
| MARITIME TRAFFIC | |
| Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: | |
| Kota Wisata | |
| Megalee | |
| St. John | |
| Ulsok | |
| Charming | |
| El Vira | |
| Amn Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service. | |
| MONEY EXCHANGE | |
| Local sell/buy rates in Jds | |
| Belgian franc 68.71 / 69 | |
| Dutch guilder 124.3 / 125 | |
| Egyptian pound 321 / 324.3 | |
| French franc 45.6 / 45.9 | |
| Israeli dinar 367 / 371.6 | |
| Italian lire (for 100) 22.6 / 22.8 | |
| Japanese yen (for 100) 162.9 / 163.9 | |
| Kuwaiti dinar 1270 / 1275 | |
| Lebanese lira 62.5 / 63.3 | |
| Omani rial 1087.5 / 1092.8 | |
| Qatari riyal 103 / 103.5 | |
| Saudi riyal 107.1 / 107.6 | |
| Swedish crown 47 / 47.3 | |
| Swiss franc 168.1 / 169.1 | |
| Syrian lira 51.4 / 52.1 | |
| UAE dirham 102.3 / 102.8 | |
| U.S. sterling pound 525.7 / 528.9 | |
| U.S. dollar 376 / 379 | |
| W. German mark 140.2 / 141 | |
| WEATHER | |
| Ballon supplied by the Department of Meteorology. | |
| Temperature will be normal, with light and variable winds changing to northerly moderate at times. In Aqaba, winds will be southerly moderate and seas calm. | |
| Low/high temperature in deg.C | |
| Amman 21, Aqaba 35. Humidity var. | |
| Agila 30 / 40 | |
| Dahat 14 / 34 | |
| Jordan Valley 19 / 35 | |
| Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 21, Aqaba 35. Humidity var. dings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent. | |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

| EMERGENCIES | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Ambulance | 193, 775111 | |
| Fire, fire, police | 199 | |
| Blood bank | 775121 | |
| Civil Defence | 22000-3 | |
| Fire headquarters | 661111 | |
| Police headquarters | 77125-8 | |
| Police rescue | 192, 21111, 37777 | |
| Police headquarters | 39141 | |
| Traffic police | 36390-1 | |
| Electricity | 56381-2 | |
| Municipal water service | 77125-8 | |
| Queen Alia Int. Airport | (06) 53333 | |
| HOSPITALS | | |
| Hussein Medical Centre | 81381-3-32 | |
| Khalid Maternity, J. Amman | 42281-4 | |
| Al-Khail Maternity, J. Amman | 42441 | |
| Jabal Amman Maternity | 42362 | |
| Malha, J. Amman | 36140 | |
| Palestine, Shmeisani | 66471-4 | |
| Shmeisani Hospital | 669131 | |
| Shmeisani Hospital | 643845 | |
| Dr. Al-Sufi, J. Hussein | 667158 | |
| Al-Mushtar Hospital | 667227-9 | |
| The Islamic, Abadi | 665292 | |
| Al-Abdi, Abadi | 664164 | |
| Italian, Al-Muhajir | 77701-3 | |
| Al-Bashir, J. Asrafieh | 775111 | |
| Army, Marja | 91611 | |
| NIGHT DUTY | | |
| AMMAN: | | |
| Dr. Anwar Musa Al Haj | 771020 | |
| Dr. Ali Al Zneili | 94121 | |
| Mirash pharmacy | 770910 | |
| Nairouhi pharmacy | 23675 | |
| Berjawi pharmacy | 43064 | |
| Kilani pharmacy | (-) | |
| Fayez pharmacy | 661627 | |
| Al Jari fast pharmacy | 72675 | |
| Vinicia taxi | 44584 | |
| Mhyar taxi | 44574 | |
| Shmeisani taxi | 665500 | |
| Asem taxi | 23050 | |
| Jordan taxi | 23050 | |
| Amman taxi | 51424 | |
| IREED | | |
| Dr. Isam M. Al Saleh | 74722 | |
| Al Sharr pharmacy | (-) | |
| ZARQA: | | |
| Dr. Hisham Hiyass | 82440 | |
| Al Shifa' pharmacy | (-) | |
| Al Salem pharmacy | (-) | |
| GENERAL | | |
| Jordan Television | 73111 | |
| Radio Jordan | 74111 | |
| Ministry of Tourism | 42311 | |
| Hotel complaints | 666412 | |
| Price complaints | 661176 | |
| Telephone: | | |
| Information | 12 | |
| Jordan and Middle East calls | 10 | |
| Overseas calls | 17 | |
| Cable or telegram | 18 | |
| Repair service | 11 | |
| MARKET PRICES | | |
| <i>Upper/lower price in fils per kg.</i> | | |
| Banana | 280 / 240 | |
| Banana (Mucamar) | 240 / 210 | |
| Banana | 300 / 300 | |
| Broad Beans | 110 / 80 | |
| Cabbage | 350 / 300 | |
| Carrot | 110 / 80 | |
| Cauliflower | 140 / 100 | |
| Chickflower (white) | 160 / 130 | |
| Chest peas | 90 / 60 | |
| Cucumber (large) | 200 / 170 | |
| Cucumber (small) | 240 / 200 | |
| Eggplant (large) | 140 / 110 | |
| Eggplant (small) | 170 / 140 | |
| Garlic | 280 / 240 | |
| Grapefruit | 200 / 150 | |
| Lemon | 280 / 150 | |
| Mallow | 230 / 200 | |
| Marrow (large) | 180 / 140 | |
| Marrow (small) | 230 / 200 | |
| Onion | 500 / 500 | |
| Onion (dry) | 140 / 110 | |
| Onion (green) | 180 / 160 | |
| Okra | 800 / 700 | |
| Oranges (local) | 160 / 130 | |
| Oranges | 220 / 190 | |
| Pears | 400 / 360 | |
| Pepper (sweet) | 260 / 230 | |
| Pepper (hot green) | 760 / 720 | |
| Peas | 120 / 90 | |
| Spinach | 290 / 190 | |
| Strawberries | 1600 / 1400 | |
| Tomatoes | 130 / 110 | |
| Watermelon | 160 / 120 | |
| Melons | 160 / 120 | |

Fayez sends condolences on death of Egyptian premier

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez paid a visit Friday to the home of the head of the Egyptian interest section here and presented him with the House's condolences and feelings of deep sadness on the passing away of Egyptian Prime Minister Foad Mubieddin.

Dr. Mubieddin died Tuesday of a heart attack at the age of 58.

Jordan, France endorse culture, technical accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and France have endorsed the minutes of a three-day meeting of the Joint Jordanian French Cultural and Technical Committee which started here last Monday.

The committee, which ended its meetings Wednesday evening, discussed bilateral co-operation in cultural affairs, technical training in telecommunications, French programmes for Jordan Television, agricultural research, archaeological excavations, and marine science research programmes.

The two sides also agreed on continuing co-operation on a map-drawing project, encouraging co-operation between French and Jordanian universities in cultural and educational fields, and the production of vaccines used to combat various diseases.

The minutes were signed at a ceremony held at the National Planning Council in Amman by heads of the Jordanian and French teams in the joint committee.

No water shortage in Amman, says Keilani

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman is not suffering from a water crisis and the pumping of drinking water for domestic consumption will continue without interruption, according to Mr. Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani, director of the Water Authority of Jordan.

He told Al Dustour newspaper that water pumping will continue 24 hours a day throughout the summer because the water situation is quite satisfactory, and there will be no need to tap new sources of water.

Chamber urges rethink on cigarette imports move

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Chamber of Industry has presented Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani with a memorandum in which it requested that the decision on importing foreign cigarettes be reconsidered, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper.

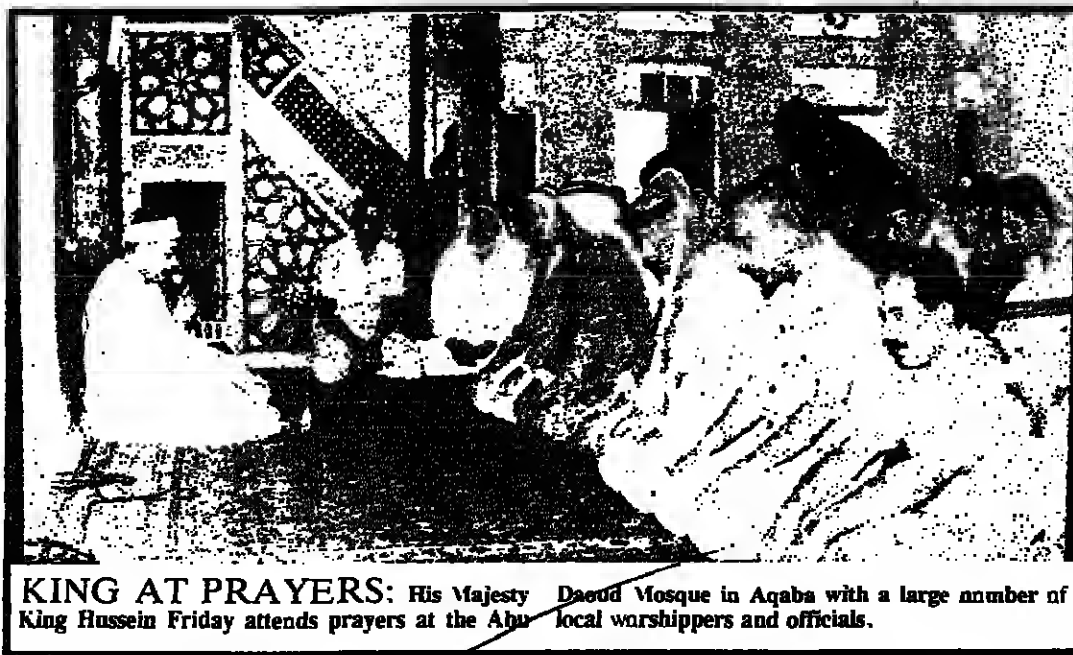
The memorandum, the report added, said the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company Ltd. has achieved considerable successes and is an employer of a large number of Jordanians.

The chamber requested that a delegation be allowed to meet the minister to brief him all aspects relating to this subject and the negative consequences of such a

move on the Jordanian balance of payments, as well as the conversion of Jordan into a cigarette-importing country instead of the plans to make it an exporter of cigarettes.

If it is the wish of the government to expand the range of choice of cigarettes in Jordan, the memorandum said, the company can comply with this by negotiating agreements to manufacture such types of cigarettes under licence from foreign companies.

This, it pointed out, would increase the country's exporting capacity and providing more opportunities for work at home.



KING AT PRAYERS: His Majesty King Hussein Friday attends prayers at the Abdou Mosque in Aqaba with a large number of local worshippers and officials.

Sharif Zaid graduates air force pilots

AMMAN (Petra) — A new batch of air force pilots graduated here Thursday at a ceremony held under the patronage of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The graduates, who included pilots from Bahrain, received their wings from Sharif Zaid who also presented prizes to those excelling in their training courses.

The ceremony was attended by His Highness Prince Faisal, King Hussein's second son, Bahrain's ambassador to Jordan Abdul Aziz Al Hassan and senior army officers.

JEPSCO works to restore electricity supply to Salt

SALT (Petra) — Jordanian Electric Power Company (JEPSCO) technicians are working to restore the current to Salt, which was cut as a result of fault in one of the major cables.

The JEPSCO Deputy Director-General Marwan Bushnaq, who is supervising the repair works, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the damage may have been caused by vibrations from previous drilling work to lay water, sewerage and telephone networks along the same route as the cable.

He also added that JEPSCO will lay another cable in the near future to be fed from the transformer station at Al Salalem, though he

pointed out that the existing cable is expected to serve for 70 years and that it is capable of transmitting electric power to all parts of the city.

The company will erect five new transformer stations in various parts of Salt with the aim of strengthening the electrical supply in the city, Mr. Bushnaq pointed out.

Meanwhile Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khalib and Mayor of Salt Abdul Razzaq Ansour Friday morning inspected repair work on the faulty cable.

The supply department in the governorate worked hard to make bread available in the city's markets as the electrically operated bakeries were unable to work

Qudah returns home from customs council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Customs Department Director-General Adel Al Qudah has returned home after taking part in a ten-day annual meeting of the Customs Co-operation Council held in Seoul, South Korea.

Mr. Qudah said that the participants discussed the new coordinated customs tariff system as well as customs procedures related to specifying the value of goods and combating smuggling.

He also pointed out that the participants had called on non-member countries to apply the new 97-chapter tariff system instead of the previous 99-chapter. In the new system, some items have been merged together and others have been transferred from

one chapter to another with the purpose of facilitating trade among countries and including new goods which have not been included in the tariff before.

The participants also called for the convening of training courses in countries around the world under Customs Co-operation Council supervision.

Members of the participating delegations also held bilateral talks on various customs issues of mutual interest.

Taking part in the meeting were delegations representing 82 countries in addition to representatives of 16 international organisations involved in foreign trade movement.

7 fined for breaking supply regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Governor has endorsed the Martial Law Court's decision to sentence seven people to pay JD 100 fines or spend 200 days in prison for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

Another violator was sentenced to a fine of JD 150 or to go to prison 300 days.

The Military Governor also endorsed a decision sentencing Nidal Abdul Latif to eight years in prison with hard labour after being convicted of importing and trafficking hashish.

Accord endorses joint project co-operation Jordan, IDB agree to aid poorer Islamic countries

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) have agreed to prepare a draft agreement to facilitate co-operation among Jordan, the IDB and the less-developed Islamic countries, according to Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani.

Dr. Anani, who returned home Friday after a 12-day working tour of Saudi Arabia, West Germany and Ethiopia, said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that he had met the IDB president, Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and discussed with him the possibility of establishing a tripartite system of co-operation.

Dr. Anani said that under this agreement Jordan will provide the less-developed Islamic countries with the expertise capable of preparing and supervising projects and their execution and operation, while the IDB will evaluate technical studies for these projects as well as financing part of them. This, he added, will fall within the framework of the technical co-operation programme between Islamic countries which is being adopted by the IDB.

Visit of U.N. chief will help him understand Mideast, says envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's current visit to the Middle East region will offer him a better chance to understand the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the future chances of holding an international conference on the Middle East, according to Jordan's U.N. ambassador Abdullah Salah.

In an interview published in Al Ra'i and Al Dustour newspapers, Mr. Salah said that this is Mr. Perez de Cuellar's first visit to the region as secretary-general and comes three years after assuming his post at the United Nations.

"We hope that there will be a chance for him to have a close hand study of the Middle East situation," Mr. Salah said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar arrived

Thursday in Damascus for talks on the Middle East issue and the U.N. role in re-establishing peace.

"The secretary-general, who first visited Egypt and who will go on to Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, and is expected to hear the views of the countries he is visiting before formulating a clear view on the prospects of holding an international conference on the Middle East," Mr. Salah pointed out.

He said that Jordan and the rest of the Arab Nation believe that U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 serve as the best guarantees for peace.

Mr. Salah, who is in Amman to pave the way for Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit which is scheduled to begin Sunday, said that U.N. resolutions on the Middle East issue have not been implemented

of trade between the two countries is heavily in favour of Germany.

He also added that he met minister of state for foreign affairs, minister of state for trade affairs there as well as senior West German officials and reviewed with them the potential for economic co-operation between the two countries and ways of promoting them.

He added that the West German minister of state for foreign affairs will visit Jordan later on in the year.

Ethiopia

Referring to his visit to Ethiopia, the minister said that intensive talks were held with Ethiopian officials to promote co-operation between the two countries.

He added that the visit culminated in the signing of a trade agreement to exchange goods worth \$70 million.

Under this agreement, Jordan will export 100,000 tonnes of fertilisers, clothing and other manufactured goods to Ethiopia, and will import sugar, vegetable oils, hides, grains, coffee and oilseeds in return.

Archaeological excavation bids to beat time and shortage of funds to save Yarmouk culture

Text and photos by Rami G. Khouri Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An emergency excavation at one of Jordan's unique archaeological sites is in urgent need of public support, and holds out great promise of helping to shed light on a hitherto dark age in Jordanian archaeology.

Since May 26, Yarmouk University archaeology professor Dr. Zeidan Kafafi has been working on a shoestring budget of just JD 500 (kindly donated by the Ministry of Public Works) to excavate the site of Jebel Abu Thawwab (Wadi Ruman), about 20 kilometres south of Amman on the Jerash road.

The site is the only one in Jordan found to date with artifacts from the pottery Neolithic period, spanning the period of around 6000-4500 BC. This is also known as the Yarmoukian culture, named after the pottery Neolithic site of

Sha'ar Golan, on the floor of the Jordan Valley between the Yarmouk River and Lake Tiberias, just beyond Jordanian territory.

This was a key period on the cultural development of Middle Eastern peoples. It is the time when pottery was first introduced into this area, while the people here still lived by a combination of hunting animals, gathering wild plants, cultivating cereals and domesticating animals.

Dr. Kafafi, a specialist in the Neolithic period, has applied to Yarmouk University for another small grant of JD 250 to keep the small dig going for another week or two, but fears that this important site may not be fully studied before the Jerash road is widened later in the year.

Road scheme threat

Since the site straddles both sides of the road, the road widening project will destroy virtually the entire site. In fact, the existing

Jerash road passes right through the middle of the site, which lies on a hillside that slopes west towards the Wadi Ruman spring.

Dr. Kafafi estimates the size of the site as approximately 200 metres east-west, and at least 300 metres north-south, judging from a surface survey he carried out. Rock shelters immediately above the wadi bed may also have been used by the inhabitants of the area in the late Neolithic period.

The excavation, scheduled to finish next week if additional funds are not raised, has included four squares and a trial trench. Two main periods of occupation have been uncovered, the earlier pottery Neolithic level and a later level from the Early Bronze Age I (EBI) period (3300-2200 BC).

The EBI level on top has been excavated first, and has turned up well-built rooms and structures made of unburnt stone walls, and including plastered floors with small storage pits in them. One



A stretch of the stone wall from the Early Bronze Age I settlement at Jebel Abu Thawwab. The wall has been cleared to a length of over 15 metres so far.

long wall that has been cleared to a length of over 15 metres to date may be part of an enclosure of some sort, or may even be part of a defensive wall.

Immediately below the EBI level is a layer of sterile soil representing the one or two millennia when the site was abandoned. Below it are the well sealed pottery Neolithic layers, which have already produced some excellent characteristic pottery and stone tools from that period, very similar to the Yarmoukian material from other parts of the Middle East. This includes herringbone incised pottery and stone blades, mostly sickle blades.

The excavators have not come down upon any pottery Neolithic structures yet, and do not expect to do so, Dr. Kafafi explains, as no dwelling structures were found at Sha'ar Golan.

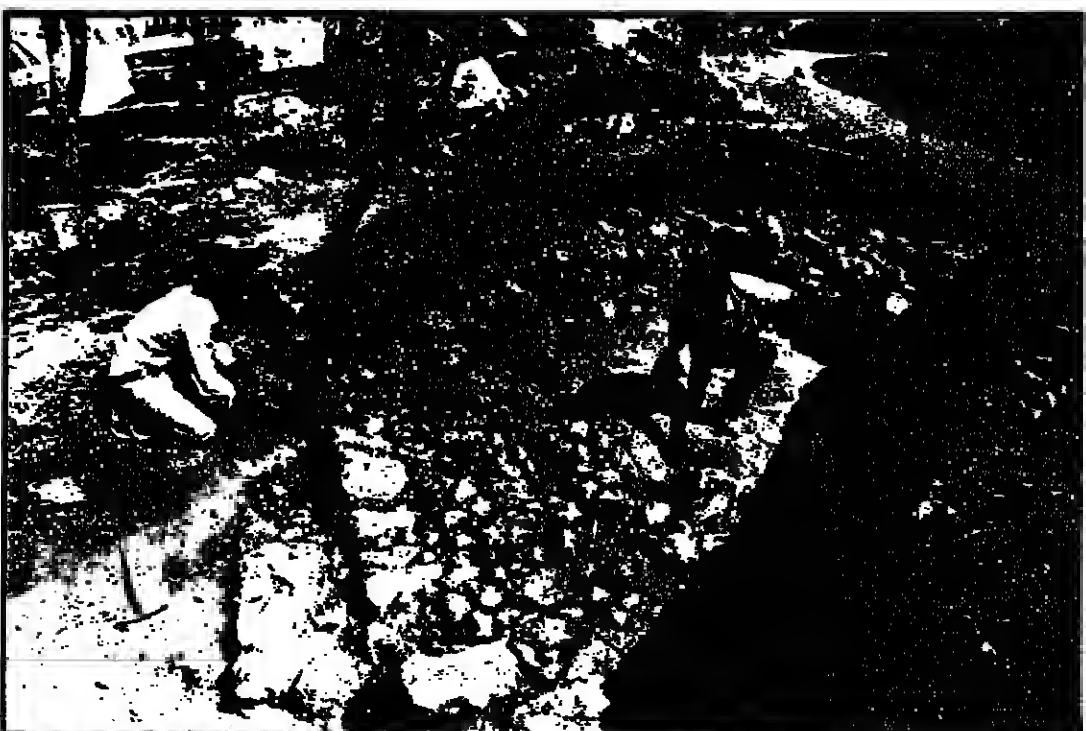
Cultural mystery

"This is one of the mysterious problems of the Yarmoukian culture," he explains. "Were these people not house dwellers? Were they seasonal campers? Did they live under rock shelters, or in the open air? Only further excavation can tell us for sure, and this is why it is so important to excavate as

much of this site as possible before the road is widened."

Yarmouk University has already supported the project by donating the use of a car, all of the excavation equipment, and Dr. Kafafi's time, while the Ministry of Public Works has set a fine example of co-operation between archaeologists and government agencies involved in development projects by donating the initial JD 500 to fund this short season of excavation. The budget squeeze throughout the government seems to preclude receiving any further support from official agencies, so the archaeologists are furiously working against the clock at Jebel Abu Thawwab are keeping their fingers crossed that some generous, public-spirited donor might come up with a modest grant to fund the work for a few more weeks.

If no further assistance is found, one of the most valuable clues to help resolve the puzzle of Jordan's history in the late stone age may be lost forever. Any donors who may wish to contribute financially to work on the site this week should contact Dr. Kafafi at Yarmouk University, (03) 71100, extension 2363 (office) or extension 3376 (home), within the next few days.



Dr. Zeidan Kafafi (right) kneels in the middle of an Early Bronze Age I room and points to a storage

pit in the plastered floor. In the upper-right corner of the picture is the Amman-Jerash road.

Phosphates set record

AMMAN (Petra) — Phosphate production in May set a record, a Jordan Phosphates Mines Company official said Friday.

JPMC produced 571,235 tonnes of phosphates during last May, compared with 440,669 tonnes during the same month last year, thus representing an increase of 29.6 per cent, the JPMC spokesman added.

During the past five months, the JPMC has produced 2,566,703 tonnes, while its production for the same period during last year was 1,832,063 tonnes, thus representing an increase of 40 per cent over last year's figure.

The company's exports of phosphates during the first five months of 1984 amounted to 1,566,700 tonnes as against 1,422,279 tonnes in 1983, representing an increase of 10.2 per cent over the exports of the five first months in 1983, the sources also said.

Bridge travellers require public security permits

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian travellers to the occupied West Bank via the bridges across the River Jordan will have to acquire permits from public security offices in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, according to new instructions announced by the Public Security Department here.

It said that the offices, which will open to the public on June 16, will issue permits fixing the date on which the travellers can cross provided they produce passports or identity cards and permits for the West Bank visit.

The offices will open at 7:30 a.m. and close at 2:00 p.m., the announcement said.

Jordan Times
Tel: 666320
666265

Education seminar slated

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education will hold courses for teachers working in the first three primary grades to be attended by around five thousand teachers from the various ministry departments in Jordan during this summer. The seminars will discuss information on the courses' aims, design, content, methods of work, evaluations and follow up.

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VIEW FROM AMERICA

By Franz Schurmann

Why do some wars drag on so long?

There have been about 140 wars fought since the end of World War II. Most have ended. But some still go on. And others only ended after many years and many lives were destroyed. People in the Middle East and all over the world wonder what kind of war will the Iran-Iraq war turn out to be.

Why do some wars drag on so long? Considering those wars that lasted a long time, one characteristic above all stands out: Civil war. If the war involved a civil war element, it usually went on and on.

Here are some contemporary examples of long, unending wars: The Ethiopian

government has been fighting for some ten years on two fronts. In the north, it is battling against an Eritrean insurgency. In the south, against a Somali insurgency. But the northern war goes on, while the southern one has virtually ended. Why?

The simplest explanation is that the northern war is a real civil war whereas the southern insurgency was to a large extent brought about by the Somali Republic. The southern war was therefore mostly an international war with only weak civil war elements.

The war in Cambodia goes on and on. It will go on because Cambodia is fighting Cam-

bodian, with the Vietnamese backing one side, and the Chinese, Americans, and Thais backing the other. It is a civil war with elements of international war mixed in.

In Southern Africa, there have been two insurgencies, plus two counter-insurgencies. In Angola, insurgents (SWAPO) have sought to destabilise South African rule in Namibia. But a South African-supported insurgency, UNITA, has also been fighting the government in Luanda. To the east in Mozambique, the African National Congress (ANC) has been using Mozambique, as a base against South Africa, and the South

Africans launched a counter-insurgency against Mozambique. Now the first war goes on, but the second has virtually ended. Why? Because the first remains a real civil war, whereas the latter never was.

Fortunately, the Iran-Iraq war is not a civil war. It is a purely international war between two countries. Iranian Arabs fight for Iran. Iraqi Shi'a fight for Iraq. So far, national loyalties have proven stronger than religion.

In Lebanon, no political force seems able to halt the hostilities. If Tehran and Baghdad agreed to halt hostilities, the war would end immediately.

This fact gives some hope that this terrible war which has already cost the lives of so many young men could end.

The Iraqi government seems willing to end it now since both sides are now back to their old frontiers. Iran's government vows to fight on until Iraq's rulers are overthrown. But the balance of forces now seem much more equal. Iraq now, astonishingly, has backing from both the U.S. and the Soviet Union, gets French arms, and has the support of most other Arab nations. Even Syria can hardly be rated a reliable ally of Iran. Though bigger in population and gripped by religious passion, Iran stands just about friendless in the world today. Its major source of weapons is remote North Korea!

The U.S. now seems determined not to allow another Iranian "Al-Fajr" offensive to triumph over Baghdad. Will Iran directly stand up to the U.S. if the U.S. becomes involved in the war?

It is just possible that facing economic and political isolation, the men of Tehran might be looking for face-saving ways of ending the war. To go on fighting month after month, year after year, just as the European powers did in the first world war can only bring disaster to both sides.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

Al Ra'i: U.N. chief puts U.S. on spot

THE CURRENT tour of the United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the Middle East has a special importance, since it aims, as he said himself to launch efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian question and to establish peace and stability in the area. Mr. Perez de Cuellar has been calling for an international conference for peace in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), would participate. Yet, the call by the U.N. secretary-general for such a conference under the U.N. umbrella, which was welcomed in both Arabic and international arenas, is still being obstructed by the U.S. Hence, de Cuellar's tour leads one to inquire whether he has specific ideas in mind as to how to overcome the U.S.-Israeli obstacle and whether such ideas have a specific tenor.

However, the tour does mean that the international organisation is still clinging to its responsibility to find a just solution to the Palestinian question. This is a positive sign and places the US squarely before its responsibilities as a superpower, which is supposed to be a supporter of the United Nations. Therefore Perez de Cuellar's visit opens new scope for the US to review its stand and co-operate with the international organisation, particularly after America's failure to act as a mediator in the Middle East conflict which was caused by its biased stand with Israel and its refusal to be anything but an ally of Israel. The U.S. should therefore relinquish its attempts to impose hegemony on the whole issue. America will commit a very big mistake if it loses the opportunity which the tour by the secretary general has provided it.

Al Dustour: Shameful self-interest

AT A time when the only way to stop the Iran-Iraq war from expanding, we are sorry to hear our brothers in Syria saying that their "mediation" efforts are only restricted to preventing expansion of the war, and not to putting an end to it and to the human tragedies resulting therefrom. Along the same lines of the Syrian statements, some Japanese officials Thursday said that the U.S. has agreed to provide the protection required by Japanese and European oil tankers. This implies that America is undertaking to keep the Strait of Hormuz open for oil tankers, as if oil and oil transport are only the whole issue.

By so doing, America and the European countries, whose chief aim is to continue having oil transported to them, are forgetting the thousands of victims who have fallen as a result of this war. Considering the Gulf crisis as a mere issue of oil and oil transportation pours shame on the view of the world, since it neglects the war of destruction between Iraq and Iran. Therefore real international efforts should not be directed at looking for means to ensure the continuation of navigation in the Gulf, neither should they be directed at not expanding the war, they should be aimed at ending this ugly tragedy and putting an end to the bloodshed and the destruction of cities and towns in both countries.

Thursday

Al Ra'i: Ambiguities from France

WE ARE astonished to see the French government completely silent about the latest statements by the secretary of the French Socialist Party who called for the transfer of France's embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This official also urged the French government not to recognise the PLO, in total defiance of both the Arab Nation and the French people and government. This call is in total contradiction to the official policy of the French socialist government, particularly with regard to Jerusalem and the future of the occupied Arab territories.

We cannot explain the silence of the French government about these statements and we would like to see this government washing its hands of these statements and in an official manner so that they will not be interpreted as the preamble to a change in the French government's policies towards Jerusalem. It goes without saying that these statements are bound to damage France's credibility and to dampen its relations with the Arab World.

Al Dustour: Blind and deaf to reality

FEARS OF a conflagration in the Gulf and the great disaster that would ensue as a result loom big these days because Iran is determined to pursue its attempt to fulfil its expansionist dreams in the region. All the mediation efforts of Algeria, the non-aligned nations and the United Nations have been in vain and others, are still trying their hand in a futile attempt to persuade the Iranian regime to open negotiations for peace and to end the bloodshed. Iranian leaders have responded to all peace bids by escalating their threats and attacks on shipping and on Iraqi border towns in a vain effort to convince their people and the world that the Iranians will be the winners.

All indications point to the fact that the Iranians will achieve nothing in this war due to the strength of Iraq and the continued and unlimited support of the Gulf states to Baghdad in repelling aggression and defending the Arab homeland. The Iranian rulers have no prospect of achieving any success at all and the advice of the Algerians and other friends fall on their deaf ears.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran's last desperate gamble

NO ONE CAN predict the extent of Iranian ambitions in the Gulf nor can they foretell the great disaster which will ensue as a result of Tehran's aggressive policies there. Iran adamantly refuses peace with its neighbours and is intent on carrying destruction to the Arabs around it. This seems to be Iran's main aim and objective and this explains its escalation of attacks on the Iraqi towns and shipping, and threats to strike against Saudi oil installations. Tehran's threats against the Arab states which support Iraq in the war reflect its sick aggressive-orientated mentality and its criminal nature.

Tehran's desperate attempts to continue the war, despite the devastation it is causing to the Iranian economy and people, reflects its failure to face the Iraqi army in the battlefield following the successive defeats there. The Iranian leaders, who now export hatred and misdeeds to the world, could try a desperate thing: Attack oil installations in the Gulf states. If this happens the world will no doubt witness a conflagration in the Gulf that might involve all the Arab states in the conflict and probably other countries in the region too.

U.S.-Israeli relations pose serious questions

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — A student of the recent debate in the U.S. House of Representatives on the foreign aid bill would have noticed a curious fact. Some of the strongest opponents of the bill's key provisions on aid to El Salvador — liberal Democrats who led the unsuccessful fight to put more restrictions on that aid — ended up voting for the final bill.

According to several House members, lobbyists from the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) had reminded them that, for friends of Israel, the vote on the foreign aid bill was crucial — not because of El Salvador but because it contained a \$2.5-billion aid package for Israel. "I displayed my usual cowardice," a member said, mocking his vote for a bill he had fought so hard.

Not that he opposed the aid to Israel that the bill contained; he just resented, as many members do, the absolute political requirement that many feel to vote "for Israel" whenever the occasion arises, even if that means abandoning another principle.

Earlier, the House and the Senate engaged in a bit of a contest over who would give more to the Israelis this year. The Reagan administration requested \$850

million in economic (as opposed to military) aid for the next year. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee — whose chairman and ranking Democrat are both up for re-election this November, as one of their colleagues noted — quickly upped the ante to \$1.2 billion, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. This worried members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, according to a senior member. "We can't let them be more generous to Israel than we are," he quoted colleagues as saying. In the end, the House committee proposed \$1.1 billion. "But it will come out of conference at \$1.2 billion," a knowledgeable member predicted.

Such episodes get no serious coverage in the news media. In Washington, reporters and politicians share a cynical understanding that Israel and its American friends constitute probably the single most effective lobbying force in the country. Ask a senator or congressman on one of the committees involved if anyone this year seriously questioned whether the huge amount of U.S. aid to Israel was a good idea, and you are more likely to get a laugh than an answer.

We are talking about a country with an annual inflation rate of 400 per cent and a stagnant GNP. On a per capita basis it is by far

the most indebted nation in the world, owing about \$25 billion to foreigners. (By comparison, Argentina, one of the South American basket cases, has total debts of \$44 billion. Israel's population is 4 million people; Argentina's is 30 million.) Israelis have a relatively comfortable standard of living, but only because of American aid. In fact, the Israelis are living over their heads, consuming vastly more than their own national income.

Is Israel better off because it has become an economic dependency of America? Can its bizarrely unbalanced economy possibly preserve and enhance Israeli interests in the years ahead? Is the prospect of ever-increasing U.S. assistance — and that is the prospect before us — good news for Israel? These are important questions, but they are not on the table.

Americans are, as a senior senator puts it, like the wealthy parents of adolescents who can't resist giving their beloved too much. "We prevent them from developing the skills and policies they'll need some day when they're out on their own." What does it portend when a sympathetic senator compares Israel to a child?

Israelis have raised these questions for years. In the 1977 election campaign, Yigael Yadin

said, "There is no greater danger to our spiritual future and our independence... than the aid we get from our brothers and friends." In this year's campaign, a former defense minister, Ezer Weizman, is calling for greater Israeli independence from America.

There are serious questions — which are not on the table — about the effects on the United States of its extraordinary relationship with Israel.

America would appear to be in a weaker position in the Middle East today than at any time in modern history, largely because it allowed Israel to make U.S. foreign policy, particularly in Lebanon. Distrust of America in the Arab world today is intense, a fact that limits U.S. ability to broker the Israeli-Arab dispute. But if Israel's best friend and protector loses credibility as a broker, won't Israel suffer most in the end?

It is five years since the Camp David accords — five years in which America and Israel have both lost ground in the Middle East. What kind of a friendship is this, anyway?

An unhealthy one, at least as presently conducted. It seems tragic that two countries with such strong shared values and genuine common interests should have got themselves and each other into such a mess.

An Israeli writer observed recently that the relationship is out of control. He cited numerous examples:

— Israel asked the United States to help it build a new jet fighter, the Lavi. The United States ends up providing more money and assistance than Israel ever expected — despite the deep misgivings of the American aircraft industry, which feels that the United States is subsidizing a competitor for international sales, and of many Israelis, who doubt that the Lavi is a sound investment.

— A bill to force the president to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem develops incredible momentum in Congress, although the Israeli government never asked for it and the pro-Israel lobby shielded away from the idea as unworthy the controversy it would create. The bill is an affront to the president, because it defies the U.S. Constitution by telling him how to conduct diplomacy. It is an affront to Arabs and Muslims who consider Israel's de facto annexation of East Jerusalem illegal. But once the bill began to gather co-sponsors — it has, or soon will have, a majority of both houses behind it — the organised pro-Israel lobby had to clamber aboard the bandwagon.

— Thanks to the defiant tactics

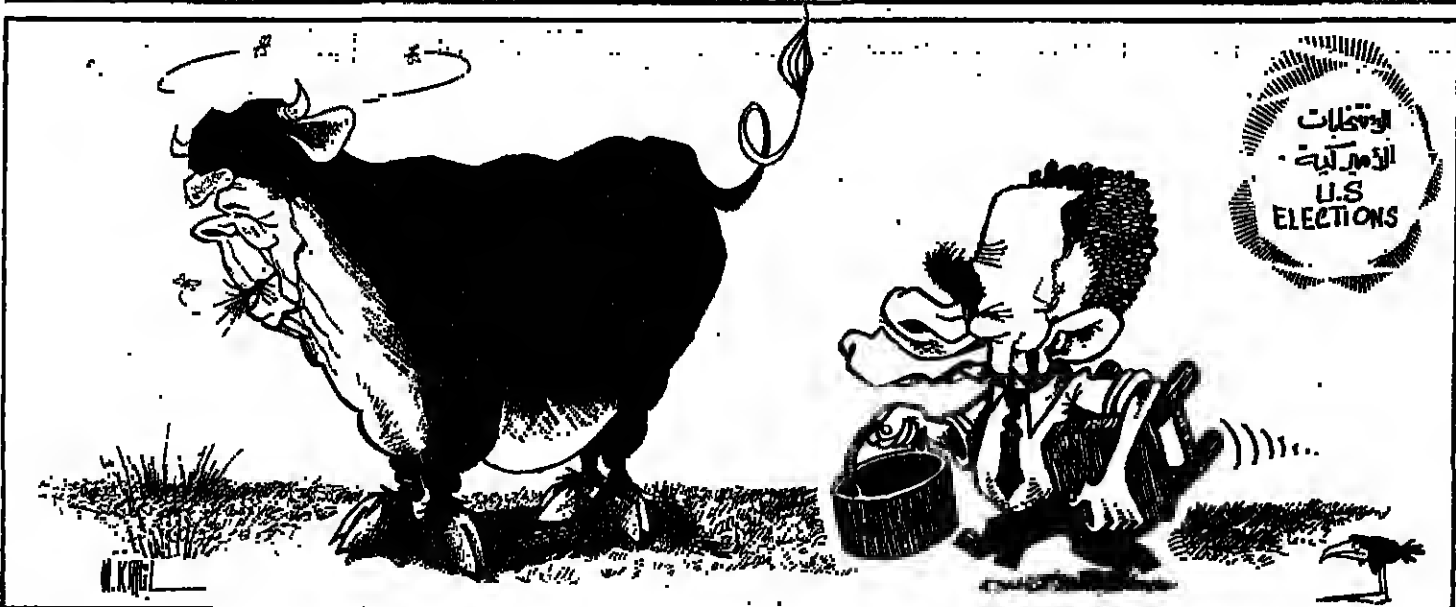
of Menachem Begin, the United States has found itself associated, willy-nilly, with a series of unilateral Israeli acts that appear to flout international law.

— The Israeli writer cited four examples from recent years: The bombing raid that destroyed Iraq's experimental nuclear reactor, annexation of the Golan Heights; the bombing raid on PLO headquarters in Beirut in July 1981; the extensive expansion of settlements on the West Bank.

The writer put the most important case, the Israeli war against Lebanon of June 1982, in a different category, because of his belief that on that occasion Israel did consult with then Secretary of State Alexander Haig. (Mr. Haig denies that he gave a green light to that adventure, although in private he continues to endorse the Israeli offensive as a good idea).

Can anyone imagine another country allied with the United States which, if it undertook such reckless adventures, would not suffer serious consequences from Washington? But for Israel all these acts led only to increased U.S. assistance. America has a double standard for Israel.

The writer is an associate editor of the Washington Post.



Atomic bomb threat may spread

By Christopher Hanson

LONDON — Ten years after India exploded an atomic device, Western diplomats say the long-standing fear of nuclear weapons spreading to many nations may soon be realised.

In the decade since India's test blast, atomic expertise has spread and diplomats say 40 nations have the technical capacity now to build an atomic arsenal, joining the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain and China in the nuclear club.

"Proliferation is a growing problem," according to a report issued this week by the private tri-lateral commission, which says seven nuclear-capable states have refused to forego atomic arms by signing the 1968 non-proliferation treaty: Argentina, Brazil, India, Israel, South Africa, Pakistan and Spain.

"Several are in a precariously exposed political position and might be tempted in extremes to use nuclear weapons," the commission of prominent Western foreign policy experts said, adding that terrorist groups may soon have crude nuclear bombs which could devastate a small country or a city.

Western diplomats say that India's blast has led to a nuclear push by its rival, Pakistan. Islamabad insists its aim in acquiring commercial nuclear power technology is peaceful.

The United States last April urged a worldwide ban on the sale of nuclear materials to Iran, which it said could not be trusted to abide by the non-proliferation treaty. Iran and 118 other nations have signed the treaty.

The Pentagon predicts in a planning document: "Deliverable nuclear weapons... will be possessed by many major powers and several minor powers by the year 2000". These may well include Libya, Taiwan, South Korea, and Iraq, it says, adding that the danger of nuclear combat in the Third World is growing.

Lawrence Freedman, head of the War Studies Department at King's College, London, told Reuters: "It's hard to believe the United States would start using nuclear weapons in the Third World, but someone else starting in is as likely as not."

Growth of the commercial nuclear power industry is a key factor behind fears of proliferation. Systems to reprocess spent nuclear fuel can also be used to recover radioactive materials needed for bombs, although it is a long, difficult process.

Pakistan, and Argentina, which has the most advanced nuclear power programme in Latin America, say they can enrich uranium, which is useful for nuclear power but also a more efficient way to get bomb-grade materials. A U.S. diplomat told Reuters he believes both countries want to conduct test blasts.

A nuclear co-operation agreement initiated by Washington and Peking last April was reached after China said it would not help other states acquire nuclear weapons.

Critics of President Reagan say the pledge was not firm enough and set a dangerous precedent for future nuclear pacts with Third World states.

The non-proliferation treaty was a compromise under which the signatories agreed not to ac-

quire nuclear weapons and the nuclear powers agreed to go on selling their reactors.

But Western diplomats say safeguards against use of reactors to make weapons, monitored by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), are too weak. Some states have put key reactors off limits to inspectors.

A taste of Third World disputes over atomic weapons came three years ago when Israel bombed an Iraqi reactor.

Iraq had signed the non-proliferation treaty and had allowed IAEA inspectors to examine the reactor, but Israel alleged it had learned from "unquestionable" sources that Iraq was making an atomic bomb. Iraq denied the Israeli claim.

Western officials believe Israel has a secret atomic arsenal and Egypt says the Jewish state has built more than 25 atomic bombs. Israel denies this but its officials have hinted it could readily make such weapons.

A U.S. spy satellite detected what U.S. officials said was probably a nuclear test blast at sea near South Africa in 1979.

South Africa denied making nuclear weapons, but diplomats say it could easily do so. It is the world's third largest producer of uranium ore and can now enrich uranium itself.

Some Third World diplomats say superpower statements on the dangers of proliferation are hypocritical because arms talks between Washington and Moscow are at a standstill and the arms race is accelerating. In signing the non-proliferation treaty, both superpowers agreed to seek nuclear arms reductions.

Unless there is progress, especially on a stalled treaty to ban nuclear testing, developing nations will be more likely to seek their own nuclear weapons, a former British arms control negotiator told Reuters.

Diplomats say dissatisfaction with the superpowers is likely to be aired at a meeting in Geneva next year to assess the effectiveness of the non-proliferation treaty.

One hopeful sign, the former negotiator said, is that no nation has said it has built nuclear weapons since China in 1964. States evidently think it safer simply to hint at capabilities and thus to avoid an overt atomic arms race.

Western diplomats say the spread of nuclear weapons would make the developing world less stable and more dangerous, especially in the hands of volatile leaders. They say the nuclear arsenals of Third World states would be vulnerable to pre-emptive attacks by jittery rivals.

But some analysts say the spread of nuclear weapons would promote caution and deterrence based on fear of mutual destruction, actually making the world more stable, not less so.

"It may be better," a controversial paper for the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, University of California Professor Kenneth Waltz asked: "Would Libya try to destroy Israel's nuclear weapons at the risk of two bombs surviving to fall on Tripoli or Benghazi?"

Murders of journalists jarr Mexican harmony

By Bjorn Edlund

MEXICO CITY — The recent murders of two prominent Mexican journalists have suddenly jarred the traditional harmony between the media and the ruling establishment in Mexico.

Manuel Buendia, the country's best-known investigative reporter, was gunned down in Mexico City on May 30 after he had delivered his last column — entitled "sick society."

The next day, police in the southern state of Veracruz found the badly mutilated body of Javier Juarez Vazquez, editor of a weekly in the oil-rich region which is critical of government policy.

Police said there was no apparent link between the two deaths, which drew shocked and indignant reaction from the press and a swift condemnation from the authorities.

President Miguel de la Madrid, who attended Buendia's wake, promised a full-scale investigation. His attendance was a rare tribute to a journalist in Mexico.

After more than five decades of rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), the relationship between the media and authorities is most often described as "cozy."

In obituary comments, Mr. Buendia, 55, was portrayed as an exceptional reporter in the docile press landscape.

His column, which appeared in the Mexico City daily Excelsior and in 200 other newspapers around the nation, was required and often feared reading for influential Mexicans.

Mr. Buendia had written on alleged corruption in the Oil Workers Union, on the activities of a former Mexico City police chief now sought on embezzlement charges and about Mr. Jorge Diaz Serrano, former director of the national oil company, Petroleos Mexicanos, who is in jail awaiting trial on embezzlement charges.

He had also focused columns on a far-right group called Tecos, which he said founded the autonomous University of Guadalajara, a centre of conservative intellectuals in Mexico.

Mr. Buendia said the Tecos had ties to the Catholic lay group Opus Dei, as well as to fascist organisations in Italy, Spain, West Germany and the United States.

"Assassination in a country which for years has not seen aggression against newsmen because

of their work is an ominous sign," the Mexico City daily Uno Mas Uno said in an editorial.

One editor said privately the killings were surprising because "They broke the rules of the game."

The "rules", not openly talked about but understood by all involved, ensure a subtle influence by key state and private institutions over the media, diplomats say.

Mexican poet and former diplomat Octavio Paz said in his book "the other Mexico" that this control was a cornerstone of modern Mexican society.

"The distinctive feature of the Mexican situation is the existence of a political bureaucracy set up in a state party and composed of specialists in the manipulation of the masses," Mr. Paz wrote.

Diplomats said that although the two killings were probably unrelated and the work of hired thugs, the reaction by the press and the government brought their complicated relationship into new focus.

Mr. De La Madrid started a "moral renewal" campaign on taking office in late 1982, calling for an end to corruption.

The president also gave orders to stop the practice by government offices and state enterprises of handing out "embutes" — bribes — to reporters.

But Mexican journalists say the "embute" tradition was quietly revived after a short period described by one reporter "as frankly chaotic."

Diplomats who follow the Mexican media closely say that underlying uniformity is its most characteristic trait.

"The press here is a strange mixture," one European diplomat said. "Some criticism exists, but one has the feeling that there is a self-imposed limit. The media knows just how far it can go."

The price for going too far is usually economic. The government places frequent and well-paying advertising in the press, and editors say those adverts are sometimes withdrawn if unwanted articles are published.

Diplomats and Mexican journalists agree that there is nearly complete freedom in the treatment of foreign news.

In a newspaper's cultural section, criticism of internal policy can also be found, expressed in oblique language.

Most journalists here appear to accept the facts of media life, but one Mexican reporter said real press freedom could come only with a political opening.

كلمة من آل صول

Van Vechten portraits recall artistic renaissance in Harlem

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — Their faces peer from the walls of the small exhibit area at the National Portrait Gallery here, each with a distinctive message, an individual personality.

Langston Hughes, wearing a fedora and a street-smart look, sitting on the steps of what must be a Harlem tenement building.

— Countee Cullen, a Phi Beta Kappa key dangling from his vest, a thoughtful expression on his poet's face.

— Zora Neale Hurston, novelist and folklorist, irony and arrogance fighting for supremacy beneath a stylish hat.

— Alain Locke, every inch the philosopher-scholar in his quiet three-piece suit.

— Claude McKay, in an open-collared shirt and suspenders, his weary face the essence of the blues — or of poetry.

A remarkable period

All of these photographs, and another 45 besides, were taken by an extraordinary man, Carl Van Vechten. And though he took them in the 1930s and later, these five and several others recall a remarkable time in American life and letters, the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s.

Van Vechten was white, the product of an almost bucolic late 19th-century Iowa boyhood, a long way from 1920s Harlem in

more ways than one. By the time the Renaissance took hold, he was an accomplished music critic, a published novelist, and a key figure in winning acceptance for the avant-garde. He was so close to Gertrude Stein, for example, that he later became her literary executor.

Thus, he was readily able to recognize the worth of a new music that began to become popular after World War I: jazz and the blues. And he was prepared to appreciate the work of a group of Negro writers, poets, artists, and thinkers who blossomed in New York's Harlem at roughly the same time.

Many factors combined to make Harlem, only recently opened to Negroes but soon the nation's largest Negro community, the site of such an artistic outpouring. Most striking, according to Nathan Irvin Huggins, professor of history and Afro-American studies at Harvard University, is that so many former southern fieldhands now lived in the urban North.

Migration northward

"Hard times and violence had pushed them from the 'South' and the European war, which caused industrial expansion in the 'North', had cut off traditional sources of immigrant labour," Huggins writes in the introduction to an anthology of the Harlem Renaissance. "Thus, industrial demands pulled blacks into the

North."

As rural Negroes were moving into Harlem, West Indian and other immigrants were joining them to create a cultural and creative mix.

And there was a new assertiveness among their social and political leaders. The accommodating theories of Booker T. Washington were being challenged by men like W.E.B. DuBois and A. Philip Randolph, and blacks who had served with wartime distinction, even in a segregated army, sought greater freedom in the postwar years.

However, the cultural flowering that came to be known as the Harlem Renaissance was almost apolitical — shunning politics and concentrating instead on artistic expression and racial pride. Renaissance leaders believed that proving that Negroes had great cultural talent was one way to win acceptance for their race in general.

The result was the appearance of novelists like Hurston and Jean Toomer, poets like Hughes and McKay, painters like Aaron Douglas, and thinkers like Locke, a professor of philosophy at Howard University in Washington. Locke's introduction to a 1925 collection of their work gave rise to a new phrase: the "New Negro."

The New Negro, Locke wrote, was optimistic, aggressive in pursuing his cultural development, aware of his cultural history as expressed, for example, in tra-

ditional spirituals. He was determined to win acceptance, on merit, by the larger American society. And, he said, there was no question where the New Negro's home was.

"The pulse of the Negro world has begun to beat in Harlem."

A Harlem vogue

Locke's manifesto, and the work of his contemporaries, helped create what came to be called the "Vogue of the Negro" — and of Harlem. At a time when cultural theorists were celebrating the spiritual freedom of "primitives" elsewhere, white liberals began to view the Negro as the true American primitive, and to seek him out.

White revelers began to appear in Harlem cabarets and at Harlem parties. Conversely, no party of New York's literary was complete without the presence of black intellectuals and artists. Newspapers and magazines wrote about Harlem life, celebrating the apparently exotic society their reporters found there.

No one had a large role in this race than Carl Van Vechten. He matched Harlem writers with big publishers, wrote of their work in general publications, and even wrote a novel about Harlem, "Nigger Heaven," angered many Negroes even more than the sensationalistic picture he painted of their lives.

Yet, many Harlemites defended



Carl Van Vechten was 52 when he dropped writing for photography. Many of his subjects were black celebrities such as (from left) poet Langston Hughes, singer Marian Anderson, and boxer Joe Louis. Their portraits in the National Portrait Gallery exhibit are from the

James Weldon Johnson Collection at the Beinecke Library of Yale University. The exhibit's hand-gravure prints were produced for the Eakins Press Foundation by Richard M.A. Benson. (National Geographic photo)

ters don't have to explicate black life and culture for the reader."

Advised an exhibit

Huggins was the principal adviser to the National Portrait Gallery exhibit of Van Vechten's photographs, titled "O. Write My Name: American Portraits, Harlem Heroes." It is based on Van Vechten's work from the early 1930s, when he abandoned writing for photography, until 1962.

shortly before he died, and includes portraits of several generations.

The photographs, hand-gravure prints made available by the Eakins Press Foundation, are taken from the James Weldon Johnson Collection of Yale University's Beinecke Library, a collection established by Van Vechten. Visitors to Washington may take guided tours of the exhibit during February, Black History Month. — National Geographic feature.

Festival aims against discrimination

By Janet Bush

Reuter

FRANKFURT — A festival of theatre for foreigners working in Western Europe which started here on Friday, is designed partly to help counteract discrimination against "guest workers" in West Germany.

The festival, which lasts until June 17, brings together 10 amateur and professional groups from European Community countries. The performers are all people working away from their homelands.

"There is a strong resistance in Germany to foreigners and this festival is just a start in trying to correct this," said Hilmar Hoffmann, president of a council advising the festival.

Millions of foreign workers, known as "gastarbeiter" (guest workers), particularly Turks, Yugoslavs and Italians, flocked to

West Germany to provide the muscle power of the so-called economic miracle in the 1950s and 1960s. But since unemployment began to grow in the late 1970s, the call of "foreigners go home" has become louder.

"Hoffmann said the German view of foreigners was often ill-informed, and cultural events could help to change these ideas.

"The German idea of Turks, for example, is false and superficial. They don't just handweave carpets," he said.

"It must be possible for foreign workers to live their own culture, to hang on to their roots, or, if they have already lost them, to win them back," he said.

The festival is being held under the auspices of a cultural organisation of foreign workers in Frankfurt. The city has the highest population of Gastarbeiter in West Germany, where there are a total of four and a half million for-

eign workers.

One visiting group is "El Kapist", a troupe of Turkish actors based in Amsterdam. They are bringing a work by German playwright Bertolt Brecht — in the Turkish language.

Another group is billed as "the first Eskimo theatre in the world". The actors, Greenland Eskimos working in Denmark, call themselves "Tukak", the Eskimo word for harpoon.

The group says the harpoon with its line is a symbol of the link they are making between their present predicament and their ancient past in Greenland.

Other groups include "Silhouette: Theatre of black women" from London and a Portuguese group based in Frankfurt which will perform an item about foreigners' difficulties finding a path through often labyrinthine German bureaucracy.

Accompanying the theatre fes-

tival will be a run of foreign films in the original language for foreign audiences and an exhibition of paintings by Palestinian artist Samir Salamah.

Financial backing totalling nearly 100,000 marks (\$37,500) came from local firms, private individuals and politicians. The Social Democratic Party group in the European Parliament donated 14,000 marks (\$5,100).

A discussion at the end of the festival on the place of foreign workers in European society is timed to coincide with European Parliament elections on June 17.

A Frankfurt University professor of political science, Iring Fetscher said: "We must show through a kind of cultural politics that these people have their own traditions and stop insisting they become German."

West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann has said foreigners who were neither able

nor willing to integrate and had come to West Germany only to earn money should return to their homelands.

A law passed last November granted to each unemployed foreign worker willing to go home, 10,500 marks (\$3,800) and a 1,500 mark (\$545) payment for every child who went with them.

Klaus Matthies, a local journalist who thought up the idea of the festival, sees the event as a reflection of an emerging European culture which is neither wholly foreign nor completely German — a guestworker or emigrant culture.

He said: "There is a kind of melting pot ideology in the United States and its cosmopolitan character is thanks mostly to the culture of immigrants. I can see the same thing happening in Europe."

But Mr. Hoffman said: "We are only at beginning. There is a lot more to do."

Sydney gains on Koala

By Barry Renfrew

Associated Press

SYDNEY — Australian officials all too used to being ignored in global politics suddenly are gaining instant attention with diplomatic leverage known here as the "K-Factor."

The phenomenon is the koala, a shy little animal that asks for little more than a tree to doze in and some eucalyptus leaves to munch. But its woolly stare and toy-like cuddliness have endeared it around the world and created a race to get the animals that recalls the efforts to get pandas from China in the 1970s.

And the diminutive creatures have given Australia added importance abroad.

"It puts us in the league of superpowers when it comes to coveted wild animals," a Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be identified, told the Associated Press.

The "K-Factor," as officials call it, is a major consideration in Australian relations with Japan. The United States and China also have shown interest in the animal that has been the subject of closed-door talks.

When Prime Minister Bob Hawke visited Tokyo in February an aide said the Australian leader's decision to give Japan koalas would be "one of the most significant announcements... during his entire trip, judged by Australia's capacity to make an impact on Asia."

But while Australian leaders bask in the attention koalas command overseas, they worry about repercussions at home if one of the very sensitive animals dies because it could not tolerate foreign surroundings.

Australians are bemused by the foreign obsession with koalas.

Tourism Minister John Brown observed last year the koala is "flea-ridden, it piddles on you, it stinks and it scratches."

But the animals are an Australian symbol and giving them to foreigners is very different from taking them for granted at home, officials say. Koalas are technically the property of Queen Elizabeth II as monarch of Australia and are strictly protected because of their limited numbers.

The United States is the only other country with koalas because of Australian laws requiring re-creation of their natural environment. Other American zoos want the animals, but only the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos have been able so far to grow enough of the eucalyptus trees, whose leaves are the only thing koalas eat.

Fascination with koalas is intense in Japan, where some zoos began planting thousands of eucalyptus trees in the early 1970s and koala-shaped candy, koala T-shirts and bags are hot sellers. Koalas would bring millions of tourists to zoos that get the animals, according to Japanese officials visiting Australia.

Tokyo governor Fumio Suzuki said on a visit to Sydney in April that Japanese had a special feeling for koalas. "I call it almost a longing," he said.

Visitors to the Koala House at Sydney's Taronga Park zoo often find the animals outnumbered by Japanese photographers and reporters.

"We ask them why they're so interested in koalas and the answer is they're cute," said zoo spokesman Darill Clements.

A brief visit by one of the San Diego koalas to the zoo in Cincinnati, Ohio, was a major event.

"People are going bananas," said zoo spokeswoman Carleen Kearns. "The phone is ringing off the hook. People are panting."

Environment Minister Barry Cohen was on his way to China for talks recently when Mr. Hawke diverted him to Japan to dispel reports the koalas' arrival was imminent.

"I feel like I have committed a crime. I feel like I've stolen children's sweets or pocket money," Mr. Cohen said after the biggest press conference of his career, attended by more than 120 Japanese journalists.

Mr. Cohen told the Japanese their zoos were not yet ready for koalas, but that it was hoped the animals could be sent towards the end of the year.

"If something goes wrong in that first batch it would be disastrous for Australian-Japanese relations," he said.

The "K-Factor" was becoming so important that Mr. Cohen had to deny Canberra was using koalas as a counter threat because Japan had warned it might have to cut Australian imports to reduce a trade imbalance with the United States.

Australia has not hesitated to use koalas in dealings with other nations. Mr. Cohen went on to China to tell government leaders Australia would like a pair of pandas and hinted that a few spare koalas might find themselves on a plane to Peking in return for them.

Before a foreign zoo can receive koalas the Foreign Ministry has to decide if its facilities are adequate. "How'd we know if it was good for koalas," the ministry official said. "We don't have any qualified koala pen inspectors."

Greeting cards undergo technological revolution

By Rodney Pinder

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Greeting cards are undergoing a technological revolution as silicon chips make it possible to replace gushing verse with musical messages.

Hearts and flowers are no longer enough, greetings in sound and light have become the vogue. U.S. card industry leaders say.

High-tech cards were born with musical cards, introduced as a novelty two years ago. They became a runaway success, say Hallmark, the U.S. market leader in greeting cards, and its main rival, American Greetings.

Spurred by insatiable public appetite for new ideas, the companies are planning to use silicon chips to fold more and better music, three-dimensional pictures made by laser beam, flashing lights and voices between their sheets of paper.

"The cover might say 'mirror, mirror, on the wall, who is the nicest friend of all?' Open it up and a mysterious voice will reply 'you are.' You have the talking card," American Greetings' new products manager, Mr. Ross Bennett, told Reuters.

"We are going to see within two years the ability to develop cards which will actually record the voice of the sender for a three- or five-second message," Mr. Ben-

nett said.

The musical cards, programmed on silicon chips, tinkle out melodies like Jingle Bells and Ain't She Sweet, and are powered by 1.5 volt button batteries, like those in Quartz watches.

This autumn American Greetings will market a card which runs for 10 hours on three batteries playing Love Me Tender and flashing tiny Christmas tree-like lights in the shapes of stars, hearts or circles.

Another card, still on the drawing board, will say: "I wanted to get you something really special for your birthday, how does a new sports car sound?" The person then opens the card to see and hear a sports car roaring off into

the distance.

At Hallmark, the company is now testing a three-dimensional holographic card in which pictures, created by laser light reflection, enable the viewer almost to see round corners.

Images include a sailing ship in a bottle, a fish in a tank, a heart, an arrow and a star.

Mr. Bennett said he estimated at least five million musical cards had been sold in the United States, a fraction of a multi-million card market.

But he said audio and visual greetings will be an important part of future business. Hallmark product manager Mr. Don French agreed. "We must continue to offer the consumer something

new," he said.

One problem about the new cards conceded by their inventors is that they can be irritating. Sometimes it is impossible to keep them quiet. Usually the card is silent when closed, but there are occasions when things go wrong.

Mr. Bennett tells the story of a man who sent a musical Valentine to his 84-year-old mother who shares a room with an 82-year-old in a senior citizens' home. The card got stuck behind a heavy dresser where it has been playing Let Me Call You Sweetheart non-stop for a month.

"It doesn't worry the ladies because they are almost deaf, but it's driving the nurses crazy," he said.

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McEnroe, Lendl in French final

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe crushed arch rival Jimmy Connors 7-5, 6-1, 6-2, reeling off 15 of the last 18 games in an enthralling and at times bitter semifinal on a day of high temperatures and tempers at the French Open Tennis Championships Friday.

McEnroe's victory set up a final on Sunday between the world top two players after Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia had earlier overcome Sweden's Mats Wilander 6-3, 6-3, 7-5 in a monotonous two hour and 46 minutes baseline battle.

Martina Navratilova, holder of the Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian crowns, moved another step nearer her controversial Grand Slam when she qualified for Saturday's women's final by beating Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 in the first match on centre court.

Navratilova showed no nerves after enduring a 24-hour wait following Thursday's washout, when Chris Evert Lloyd's 6-0, 6-0 whitewash of unseeded fellow-American Camille Benjamin in the other semifinal was the only match played.

But the day belonged to McEnroe. From 5-4 down in the first set he was in sublime form and the only exchanges Connors got the better of were the verbal ones.

The long-time antagonists, level at 12-12 in overall victories before Friday, squared up to one another across the net in the third game of the second set after a heated dispute over a line call.

Serving at 40-40, McEnroe sent a forehand approach dangerously near the sideline and the linesman had no hesitation in calling the ball out.

McEnroe stormed towards the umpire's chair while Connors 'helpfully' pointed to the bounce mark with his racket.

Far from happy with Connors' intervention, McEnroe audibly told the umpire the bounce mark had been made by Connors, who strutted to the net for an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation.

It may never be known what the two men said to one another — though it is safe to assume they were not discussing the exchange rate — but it ended with Connors wagging his finger under McEnroe's nose and saying "grow up" and the umpire announcing: "Now we have to play tennis."

The 31-year-old number three seed was then given similar advice by a spectator who shouted: "Try playing tennis, Connors," to which he replied: "It's mister Connors to you."

The repartee apart, Connors was very much second best on the day, though he started well by breaking McEnroe in the ninth game to move 5-4 ahead.

That was the cue for McEnroe, who will be bidding on Sunday to become the first American winner since Tony Trabert in 1955, to unleash a barrage of spectacular winners and it remains a puzzle why he is so suspicious of European clay courts.

He broke back immediately,

taking the last point with an exquisite lob after luring Connors to the net with a deft drop shot, held serve to love with the help of two lightning aces — he served 10 in all — and captured the Connors serve yet again when his opponent double-faulted on set point.

Like the 53-minute first set, the second and third sets were littered with wonderful rallies and breathtaking winners, but it was McEnroe who invariably came out on top on the crucial points.

He broke Connors in the second and sixth games of the second set, which he wrapped up in 37 minutes, and repeated the medicine in the third and fifth games of the third set to win in two hours 11 minutes.

By contrast, Lendl, runner-up to Bjorn Borg in 1981, and 1982 champion Wilander produced few talking points of any description.

Only 12 of the 30 games went with serve and it was not until the eighth game of the second set that the 19-year-old Swede managed to win a service game.

The first three games, which lasted an agonising 23 minutes, set the tone of the match with both players digging in on the baseline waiting for a mistake from his opponent.

Errors came thick and fast and the Czechoslovak must be one of the very few players who has ever won an important semifinal after surrendering seven of his 15 service games. The hapless Wilander, who became the youngest ever winner of a Grand Slam event at the age of 17 here two years ago, ended the match with a service tally of 4-11.

LAOOC chief meets Cuban in apparent bid to end boycott

HAVANA (R) — The President of the Los Angeles Olympics Organising Committee (LAOOC), Peter Ueberroth, had talks with Cuban officials Friday in an apparent bid to persuade the Cubans to reverse its decision to boycott the games.

Ueberroth, who arrived in a private jet from Mexico Friday night, would not be drawn over the purpose of his brief visit but Cuban officials agreed the boycott would be discussed.

"I'm here for a chance to be in a country that has many great sportsmen and sportswomen and it is a pleasure to be here. That's all I have to say," Ueberroth told reporters on arrival with Mario Vazquez Rana, Vice President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Cuban officials and western diplomats said they could see no possibility of Cuba abandoning the boycott.

It is one of Moscow's closest allies and says it is boycotting the games for the same reasons cited by several other nations — alleged lack of security, anti-communist campaigns and gross commercialisation of the games.

Ueberroth Friday night met Education and Sports Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, head of the Cuban Olympic Committee.

Official sources said Ueberroth was not likely to be able to plead his case directly to President Castro.

Cuba, by far the most powerful sporting nation in Latin America,

has consistently criticised the handling of the game, and Cuba's sporting heroes have been quick to endorse their government's decision despite personal disappointment.

"I would like to have given my country a fourth gold but dignity is worth more than the shiniest of medals," said three-time Olympics boxing champion Teofilo Stevenson.

He and his boxing team-mates will probably be the most missed in Los Angeles. They collected six golds in the Moscow Olympics where Cuba came in fourth in the overall placings.

Other stars include track double gold medalist Alberto Juantorena, discus hopeful Luis Delis and Moscow javelin champion Maria Caridad Colon.

Samaranch blames Carter

In Madrid, Spain, International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch suggested in an interview published Thursday that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was largely to blame for the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Olympics.

Spencer-Lawson duel expected at French motorcycle Grand Prix

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — World Champion Freddie Spencer continues his pursuit of fellow-American Eddie Lawson in their tussle for the world 500cc motorcycle title on the French Grand Prix course here on Monday.

Lawson, riding a Yamaha, leads the 1984 standings with 69 points after winning three out of five races so far this season.

But Spencer, known on the circuit as 'Fast Freddie', won the other two for Honda including the last event at the Nuerburg ring two weeks ago. After his costly absence from the two other races due to injury, he lies third overall with 42 points.

Le Castellet, the sixth event this year, brings up the halfway point in the 1984 calendar. With six more Grands Prix to come later, commentators believe victory for

Lawson here could be decisive.

A critical element in Spencer's bid to close the gap could be whether he rides the four-cylinder machine with which he began this season, or goes back to the three-cylinder version which gained him championship honours last year.

He won the West German race on the three-cylinder bike, but there was no word from the Honda camp Friday on which he will choose for the 122 kms French event over 21 laps.

Honda team-mate Raymond Roche of France, second in the championship, will be ensured fanatical support from a partisan home crowd in his attempt to break the American domination.

Roche had practice runs Thursday on two hybrid machines cobbled together from various engines and spare parts which he has been riding for some time.

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Prime Minister attends football match in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat Friday patronised a football match here between a visiting Danish soccer team and the Al Hussein Club soccer team of Irbid. The match was played at the Irbid stadium on the occasion of its re-opening after planting it with artificial grass.

The Danish soccer team beat the Al Hussein Club soccer team 1-0.

At the end of the match, which was watched by some 10,000 spectators, Mr. 'Obaidat presented the winning team with a cup and members of the two teams with medals.

Watching the match with the Prime Minister were Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Owaidat, Irbid Governor Turki Al Hindawi, Director General of the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO) Mohammad Jamil Abul Tayyeb, Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat and a number of government officials.



Budd to represent Britain in Olympics

LONDON (R) — South-African born Zola Budd clinched her place in Britain's team for the Los Angeles Games with an emphatic victory in the women's 3,000 metres.

at the Olympic trials here Wednesday night.

Running in bare feet, 18-year-old Budd set a European junior record of eight minutes 40.22 seconds, slicing 16 seconds off the three-year-old best of the Soviet Union's Yelena Mal'ykhina.

Budd has run the fastest time ever by a woman over 5,000 metres and the fastest by a junior over 3,000 metres — 8:37.50. But neither record was recognised because South Africa is suspended from the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

There was never any real doubt that Budd, who was recently granted British citizenship, would gain an Olympic place when she cruised into the lead after 300 metres. Before the end of the third lap she had broken clear of the

field and went on to win by more than 50 metres from Angela Toohey.

Earlier on Wednesday London's left wing municipal council threatened to stop funding Crystal Palace, one of Britain's top sporting complexes and the venue for the meeting, unless Budd disassociated herself from apartheid. But she appeared untroubled by this and a small demonstration by anti-apartheid protesters in the jubilee stand before the start of her race.

Budd said later: "The demonstrators did not worry me. I tried to take no notice of them. 'I feel I have established myself in this country and now I can settle down and concentrate on getting ready for the Olympics.'"

Peter Elliott showed that he could be a major threat to world 800 metres record holder Sebastian Coe with an emphatic win over this distance Wednesday night.

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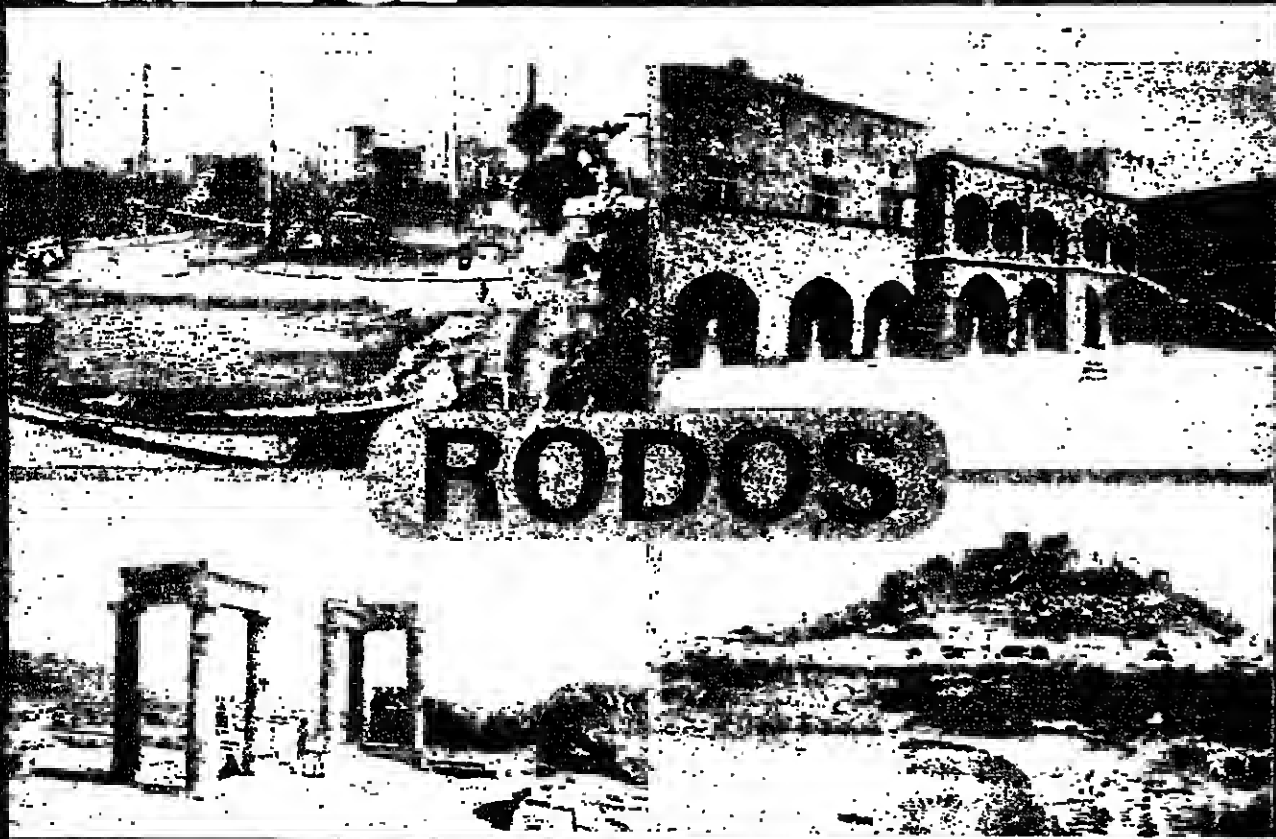
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| Saturday | 06:30 | 12:10 |
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| DAY | DEPART ATHENS | ARRIVE AMMAN |
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| Friday | 18:45 | 20:30 |
| Sunday | 18:45 | 20:10 |

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|--------------|------------|
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| Athens | Dep. 18:45 |
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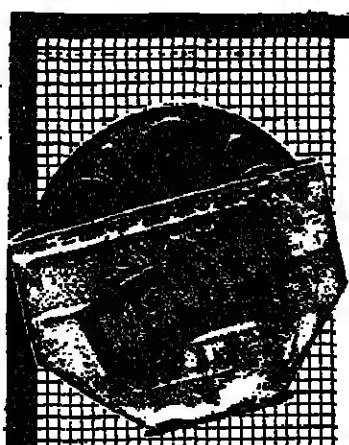
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Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

China unveils incentives to attract high technology

PEKING (R) — China Thursday unveiled new incentives to attract foreign investment and high technology, including reduced red tape, tax concessions and access to the country's huge domestic market.

Mr. Gu Mu, a member of the state council and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, disclosed for the first time what conditions would apply in 14 coastal cities being opened to foreign investors.

The opening to investment was announced in April, following the establishment in 1979 of four special economic zones where foreign businesses have been encouraged to start joint ventures.

In an interview with the official China Daily newspaper, Mr. Gu said investors who brought high technology to the 14 cities would be allowed to sell some of their goods to China's one billion potential consumers.

Mr. Gu, who has been connected with the development of the zones, also said wholly foreign-owned factories and businesses would be allowed. The government had indicated previously that it would prefer joint ventures.

Companies offering high technology or investing more than \$30 million in one of the cities will pay tax of only 15 per cent Mr. Gu said. All production equipment and building material imported for joint ventures, co-operative enterprises or foreign-financed companies will be tax-free.

This also applies to imported raw materials and spare parts for producing export goods, Mr. Gu added.

The powers of local authorities will be expanded, so improvements or new buildings costing less than \$30 million may go ahead in some centres without approval from the central government in Peking.

Mr. Gu stressed that priority should be given to upgrading existing enterprises in the coastal cities and establishing small and medium-sized projects that could contribute to a modernisation drive being promoted by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mr. Gu's remarks are part of a major Chinese drive to attract foreign investors and technology.

Banker dismisses gloomy reports about Hong Kong

LONDON (R) — The head of the Hong Kong's largest bank said Friday the British colony was industrially stronger than ever, and dismissed pessimistic reports about its future after China regains sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and a member of Hong Kong's executive council, was speaking at the annual lunch of Reuters, the world news organisation.

He said: "It is fashionable to take a gloomy view of what could happen beyond 1997. What we can see happening both in Hong Kong and China on a day-to-day basis is anything but gloomy."

"Rather we can see a Hong Kong economy which industrially is stronger than ever, one which weathers the periodic ups and downs of its stock and property markets," he added.

Britain and China began talks on the future of Hong Kong in late 1982. Two months ago Britain said it had agreed to renounce sovereignty in 1997, when its lease on most of the colony expires.

Mr. Sandberg said China, rapidly becoming more liberal, recognised the advantages of a more open economy.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.958/68 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2994/97 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.6935/45 | West German marks |
| | 3.0380/90 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.2460/75 | Swiss francs |
| | 54.98/55.03 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.2900/50 | French francs |
| | 1671.00/1672.00 | Italian lire |
| | 231.65/75 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.0250/0350 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.7150/7250 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 9.8900/9000 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 386.75/387.25 | U.S. dollars |

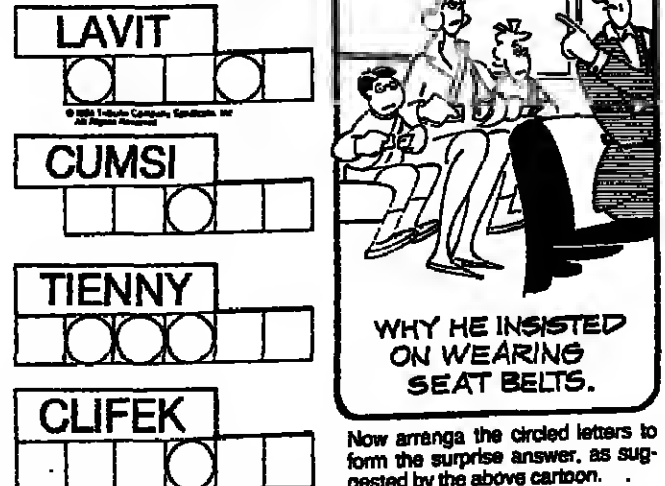
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



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Print answer here: TO _____ HIS _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SHAKY BLOAT NATURE IMPEDE
Answer: Samson loved Delilah until she did this — "BALD" HIM OUT

Argentine inflation rockets

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's cost of living increased by 568.2 per cent over the last 12 months, a new inflation record for the country, according to official figures issued Wednesday. The previous year-on-year record, 522.7 per cent, was reached in April. During May alone, prices rose by 17.1 per cent, slightly down from April's 18.5 per cent but well above the 9.1 per cent increase in May last year. The rise in May was far above the projections made by President Raul Alfonsín's democratic government. The government ordered nine per cent salary rises in May, indicating its projection for inflation in the month. The cost of living in the first five months of 1984 rose by 119.6 per cent.

Japan offers \$50m credits to N. Yemen

TOKYO (R) — Japan has told North Yemen it will provide it with official credits worth up to \$50 million (\$50 million) towards the cost of a 270 kilometre oil pipeline from the Red Sea to the capital, Sanaa. North Yemen, which has no oil of its own, asked Japan to help finance the cost of the pipeline and related projects last January. The foreign ministry said in a statement. Ministry officials told Reuters the pipeline will require three major boosting stations because of the gradient from the small port of Salif to Sanaa, 2,100 metres above sea level. Oil products are now carried to Sanaa by road.

Iran reports 16% inflation

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's inflation rate reached almost 16 per cent in the 12 months ended April 20, the Iranian central bank said. It said the urban consumer price index in the month ended April 20 was 1.2 per cent higher than the previous month, and stood 15.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

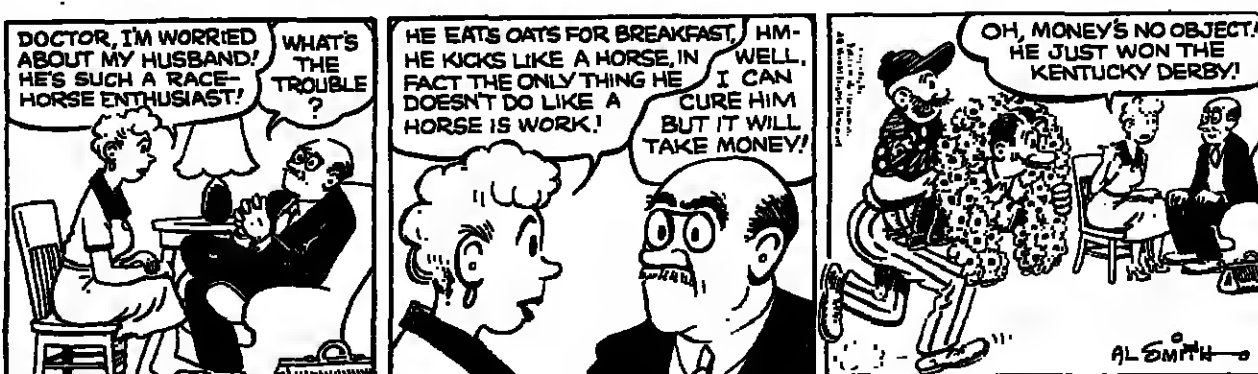
World Bank to aid Turkey

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank said Thursday it has approved a \$115.3 million loan for a 10-year project to help Turkey finish four major irrigation systems covering an area of 113,000 hectares. The bank said in a statement the completed project is expected to increase annual agricultural production value by \$107 million, raising average income by 25 per cent for 25,000 farm families.

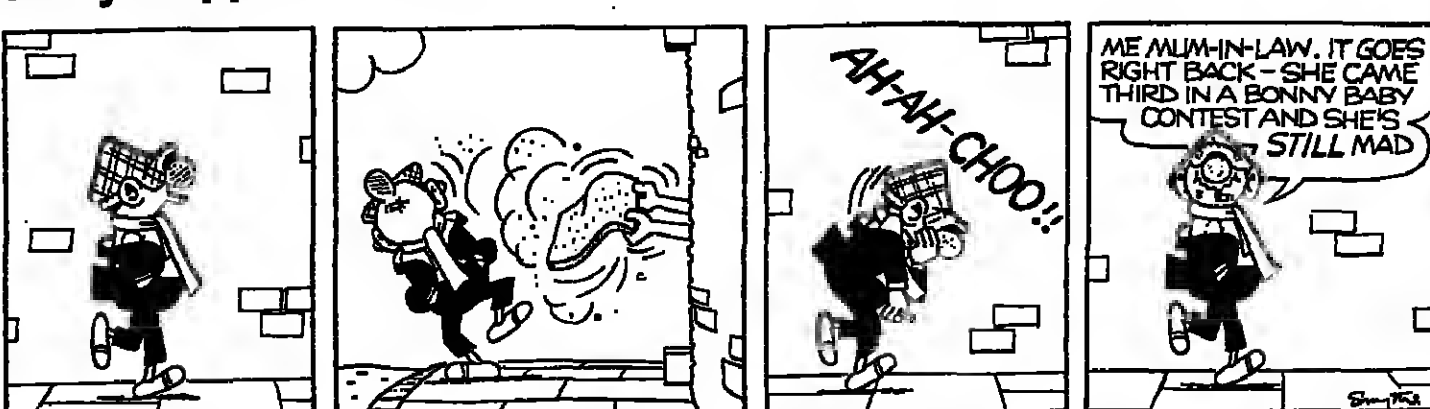
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Dutch report details violations of oil embargo against S. Africa

THE HAGUE (R) — More than 200 oil tankers called at South Africa between July 1981 and January 1983 in defiance of an international oil embargo, a Dutch anti-apartheid organisation said Thursday.

The Shipping Research Bureau, set up in 1980 to investigate violations of the embargo, published details on 57 of the total of 209 tankers, identifying 23 shipping companies and six oil companies which it alleged were involved with these cargoes.

Most of the shipping companies were Norwegian-based.

Almost all oil-exporting countries have declared an oil embargo against South Africa, threatening severe reprisals against companies and vessels breaking it.

The bureau said that most of the oil appeared to come from a limited number of nations, mainly in the Gulf, which were unaware it was going to South Africa.

In a few cases, the oil was trans-shipped via Rotterdam.

Oil and shipping companies violating the embargo made secret charter agreements and reported false destinations of cargo and ship, it added.

The bureau, which published its findings in a 103-page report, said it had gathered information on the tankers from oil and shipping sources, including Norwegian tanker seamen and shipping documents.

It has already made two reports in previous years detailing alleged violations of the embargo.

The report said the embargo was having a severe financial effect on South Africa, costing it \$1.85 billion a year.

Some \$750 million of this arose from extra costs of oil products, \$600 million from the costs of maintaining an enlarged stockpile and \$300 million in payments to middlemen. Another \$200 million was spent in increased oil exploration.

The 57 tankers on which the bureau published details had a capacity of some 12 million tonnes of crude oil, about half of South Africa's annual import needs. Forty-three were owned or managed by Norwegian shipping companies, it said.

The six oil companies named, none of them major world companies, were based in Bermuda, West Germany, the U.S., Switzerland and Britain, it said.

About 40 of the 57 tankers had sailed directly to South Africa from the Gulf.

Some of the ships involved apparently shuttled to South Africa before being laid up or scrapped, according to the report, entitled "Secret oil deliveries to South Africa, 1981-1982."

Abu Dhabi buys large stake in Reuters, market sources say

LONDON (R) — The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, an Abu Dhabi government agency, has purchased a substantial stake in Reuters Holdings Plc, which last week offered 106.8 million restricted voting B shares to the public in London and New York, stock market sources said.

The Abu Dhabi stake certainly exceeds five per cent of Reuters issued B share capital, the level at which a single holding in a company must be publicly revealed under British regulations, and could be as high as 12 per cent, the sources said.

Officials of the investment authority in London declined to comment.

A Reuters spokesman said Reuters had not been informed of any holdings by the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority but the company welcomed investment from any source provided it was within the limitations imposed in the offer prospectus.

Reuters B shares carry only one vote, while the A shares, retained by the newspaper interests which were formerly the sole owners of the company, carry four votes.

Jakarta to receive \$2.6b in aid

THE HAGUE (Agencies) — Indonesia is to receive \$2.46 billion in aid from industrialised countries and international organisations to boost its 1984-85 development programme, with the largest amount coming from the World Bank.

The aid, to be channelled through the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), comprises \$695.30 million in bilateral and \$1.76 million in multilateral assistance.

The bilateral assistance includes technical aid from Australia (\$39.85 million), Belgium (\$6.42 million), Canada (\$30.39 million), France (\$51.18 million), West Germany (\$37.52 million), and Italy (\$30 million).

Other IGGI member countries pledged to extend assistance are Japan (\$321.27 million), the Netherlands (\$53.20 million), Britain (\$5.86 million), the United States (\$115 million), and Switzerland (\$4.1 million).

Multilateral assistance will come from the World Bank (\$1.2 billion) the Asian Development Bank (\$500 million), the United Nations Development Programme (\$38 million), the European Community (\$14 million) and UNICEF (\$12.4 million).

Several IGGI countries will also extend non-pledged assistance, including West Germany (\$16.88 million), Belgium (\$7.35 million), Italy (\$5 million) and Japan (\$69.99 million).

Study to start on commercial nuclear plant

Meanwhile Indonesia will start feasibility studies this year on building its first commercial nuclear power plant by the year 2000, the official news agency Antara reported Thursday.

It quoted Mr. Djali Ahimsa, head of the Indonesian Atomic Energy Commission, as saying two possible sites had been selected on the north coast of the densely populated island of Java some 500 kilometres east of Jakarta.

Mr. Djali said the studies, to be made by the commission and the state electricity authority, would compare the cost of building a nuclear station with the price of a conventional thermal plant.

He gave no indication of the plant's projected size.

Indonesia, which relies mainly on its indigenous oil supplies for power generation, has two small research reactors in the Javanese cities of Bandung and Yogyakarta. A bigger multi-purpose research reactor is under construction at Serpong, West Java.

Chrysler's woes end

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Chrysler the third biggest U.S. carmaker announced record profits Thursday after returning from the brink of bankruptcy and chairman Mr. Lee Iacocca said the company's turnaround was complete. The company, which received government-backed loans to stay in business during the industry's four-year recession, boosted its quarterly stock dividend to 20 cents a share from 15 cents. Such payments were restored only a few months ago after none had been paid since 1979. Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler was close to an agreement with more than 60 banks worldwide for credit lines worth about a billion dollars. Found 60 years ago, Chrysler, accumulated losses of about \$3.5 billion from 1978 to 1981 and the price of its common stock fell to about \$3 a share. The company last year paid back the last of its obligations to the government, earning record profits of \$701 million. The value of its common shares also soared and they now sell for \$24.75 apiece. With the current boom in car and truck sales, Chrysler earned \$706 million in the first three months of 1984.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from The Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have some excellent ideas early for knowing just how to treat those about you and so take full advantage of this opportunity. Later delays occur.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to have more rapport with associates and later handle some problems wisely. Don't neglect your marketing.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can be efficient at some work in the morning and in solving health problem, but later you have to have a different attitude.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Morning is fine for planning entertainment for the weekend; then do last-minute errands with enthusiasm.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Morning starts out with a benign feeling at home, but don't take any risks later. Don't rush into anything blindfolded.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Find the best way to handle communications and travel matters in the morning; then make some needed changes at your home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have a fine idea for better bookkeeping in the morning so put it to work. Be sure to use good judgment in driving.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Pursue your greatest desire in the morning in a quiet but positive manner and gain it. Set up appointments for recreation in the p.m.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Those who admire you will cooperate in just about any plan you have in mind, but iron out any wrinkles in it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go after those things you want in the future, but later some worry may come up that you can solve wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A bigwig can give you support you need in the morning, but later you have to convince a good friend to go along with your plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are inspired early and can put some new idea across easily, then get into worldly tasks. Persistence is the key.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Fine morning to keep promises you have made and to pay bills; then try to please a person in business.

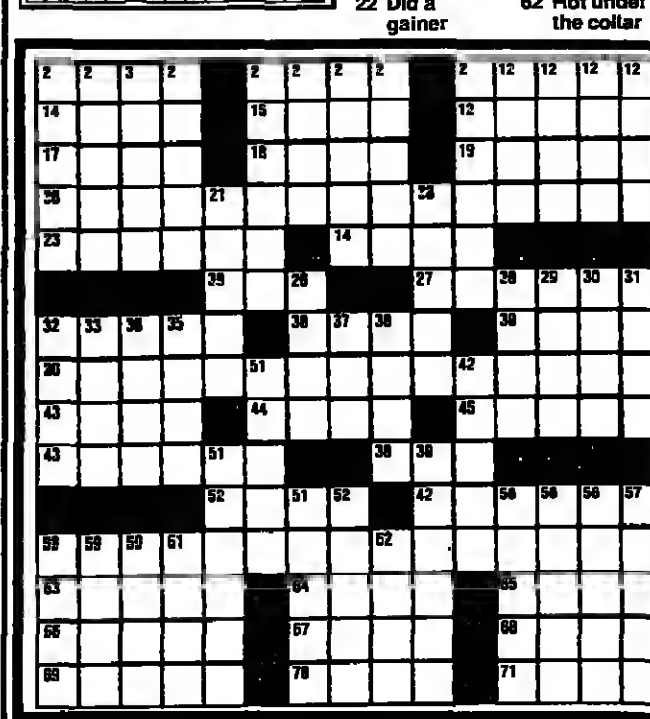
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will like to cooperate with everyone and will have many friends and be very popular. Give as fine an education as possible. Your progeny may find it hard to get started in a career, but will persist and much success can come.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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THE Daily Crossword

by CF Murray

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At least 500 reported killed in Golden Temple fighting

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 500 people died when troops stormed Amritsar's Golden Temple and Sikh extremists tried to assassinate one of their leaders during Wednesday's fighting, informed police sources said Friday.

The sources said police, troops and doctors had found at least 200 additional bodies and 100 more wounded in the sprawling complex, stronghold of Sikh extremists blamed for months of sectarian strife in India's northern Punjab state.

The government has said 250 Sikh militants and 48 members of the security forces were killed and about 150 people wounded during hand-to-hand fighting in the complex.

A government spokesman, asked about Friday's report, told Reuters: "The death toll has not gone up as far as I know but the latest figures are not available."

The sources said several buildings in the complex were badly damaged during the battle involving armoured vehicles, mortars and anti-tank rockets.

They also said the building in which fiery Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was found dead had been virtually destroyed and that moderate leader Harmandir Singh Longowal narrowly escaped a grenade attack by Sikh militants as the troops mounted their final assault.

Mr. Longowal, leader of the Sikh party, the Akali Dal, surrendered to troops along with Shriine Administrator G.S. Tohra.

But the sources said extremists, opposed to Mr. Longowal's moderate line on agitation for religious and political concessions, lobbed a grenade into his room in the complex minutes after he was led away by soldiers.

The blast killed a former Akali Dal secretary, Gujran Singh, they added.

Friday that Mr. Longowal and Mr. Tohra were being held in separate prisons in the Western desert state of Rajasthan.

Mr. Bhindranwale's bullet-riddled body was found in the basement of the Akal Takht, seat of Sikhism's highest religious order.

The government spokesman said the Akal Takht had been damaged. But he repeated official assurances that most sacred part of the complex, the small, gold-leaf domed shrine in the middle of an artificial lake had not been hit.

The death of Bhindranwale, 37, a pistol-packing disciple of violence to achieve a separate homeland for Sikhs, triggered unrest across India Thursday — from Bombay to Jammu and Kashmir — which killed at least 20 people.

The sources said his body was kept in the basement until Thursday night for fear of provoking more unrest in the Sikh holy city. When the corpse was finally carried out it was seen by a group of civilians who were allowed into the complex after the curfew clamped on Amritsar was lifted for two hours.

The sight of his body caused what the sources described as considerable grief.

Mr. Longowal had condemned a wave of Sikh-Hindu attacks in Punjab which had killed about 300 people since the beginning of the year. He had planned to launch a civil disobedience campaign last weekend when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent in the army to crack down on extremists.

The Sikh campaign against Mrs. Gandhi's government was split between youthful followers of Mr. Bhindranwale and Mr. Longowal's moderate faction.

Mrs. Gandhi Friday praised what she called "the exemplary courage" of security forces in the battle for the Golden Temple.

In a speech to senior police officers, reported by All India Radio, she also stressed the need for national unity and discipline.

Two killed as gang storm Corsican prison

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — Corsican nationalists made a daring raid on a prison Thursday, killing two inmates they suspected of involvement in the disappearance and murder of their leader, police said.

Three heavily-armed men, two of them dressed as policemen, burst into the jail in the city centre soon after dawn as the garbage was put out.

Two other men in the gang — all members of the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) — stood guard outside as the attackers raced through the prison, opening cell doors and taking two guards hostage.

The raiders killed inmates Jean-Marie Leccia and Salvatore Contini because they considered them to be prime suspects in the 1983 disappearance of FLNC leader Guy Orsoni, Police Chief Robert Broussard said.

Police say Mr. Orsoni was kidnapped and murdered in June 1983. His body was never found, but his disappearance triggered a rise in the number of bombings and shootings on the island, culminating in the murder of a top civil servant last September.

Police detained the two men outside the prison as the gunmen continued to hold two guards hostage inside and negotiated for nearly five hours before surrendering. All five were armed with sub-machineguns, grenade launchers and pistols.

Mr. Leccia had been arrested in Miami, Florida on Dec. 31, last year and extradited from the United States on charges of organising the abduction and murder of Mr. Orsoni.

Chief Broussard said the raiders had opened a number of cell doors but no inmates had escaped.

Italian Communist chief in coma after stroke

PADUA, Italy (R) — Italian Communist Leader Enrico Berlinguer, a champion of Eurocommunism who put his party on a course independent of Moscow, was fighting for his life in a Padua hospital Friday after suffering a brain haemorrhage.

The 62-year-old Sardinian, leader of the largest Communist Party in Western Europe, was struck down Thursday night after addressing an open-air rally in this northeast Italian city.

After a two-and-a-half hour operation to drain a blood clot in his skull, doctors said Friday morning his progress was "regular" but his condition remained grave.

The Communist leader was in a coma. At one point relatives were asked to leave his room in the intensive care unit of the hospital.

Mr. Berlinguer showed signs of distress near the end of his speech Thursday night, aimed at promoting the party's campaign for European Community elections. After struggling through it, he was taken to his hotel and collapsed soon afterwards.

Italian President Sandro Pertini hurried to Padua to join relatives and Communist officials at Mr. Berlinguer's bedside. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, in London for a summit of top Western leaders, was being kept informed of Mr. Berlinguer's condition.

In Rome, where senior colleagues of Mr. Berlinguer were in crisis session at party headquarters, officials said no emergency measures were needed to take control of the party.

Party Spokesman Achille Occhetto told reporters: "We are used to leading the party collectively. The only problem today is that of (Berlinguer's) health."

Nevertheless, Mr. Berlinguer's stroke comes at a critical moment, with European elections nine days away.

The party has led a vigorous European campaign in the face of a strong challenge from Mr. Craxi's Socialists, and is hoping to hold onto the share of the poll it won in national elections last year — just under 30 per cent.

Senate refuses to tie defence budget to NATO

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate defeated a move Thursday night to limit annual increases in U.S. defence spending to those of the NATO alliance.

"If the defence of Europe is important, it certainly must be important to the Europeans," said Senator Larry Pressler, sponsor of the amendment which went down 76 votes to 16. "Presently we are sharing more of the burden."

But Senator Barry Goldwater called Sen. Pressler's amendment "ill-advised." He said NATO governments increasingly comprised younger people who had never fought wars and were becoming more anti-American and anti-NATO.

"I can't just see us taking a gamble and reducing the effectiveness of NATO even when its reduced daily by political forces over which we have no control," he said.

The Senate, starting voting on a \$291-billion 1985 defence bill, did approve a non-binding amendment directing President Reagan to "insist" that U.S. allies must meet or exceed their pledges of a three per cent growth in military spending for 1984 and 1985.

The bill contains an inflation-adjusted increase in military spending of seven per cent compared with five to six per cent in a \$284-billion version approved by the House of Representatives last week.

Eisenhower endorsed nuclear attacks in 1953 if necessary

WASHINGTON (R) — Former U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower in 1953 endorsed the use of atomic bombs against China if Korean truce talks failed, according to papers released Thursday by the State Department.

Gen. Eisenhower believed that Soviet intervention and another world war could be prevented with swift, decisive strikes against China, the records showed.

"The president observed that the quicker the operation was mounted, the less the danger of Soviet intervention," minutes of a May 20, 1953, National Security Council meeting said.

Nuclear attacks against China were recommended by the military joint chiefs of staff as part of a general widening of air and naval operations to break the military stalemate in Korea if truce talks then under way failed, the documents show.

The military chiefs estimated the build-up for a nuclear and non-nuclear offensive would take 9 to 12 months.

However, next day Secretary of State John Foster Dulles relayed a warning to China through Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of stepped-up U.S. military action. The truce agreement was signed two months later, on July 27.

North Korean delegates broke the deadlocked truce talks by agreeing to voluntary rather than forced repatriation of prisoners of war.

Months after the truce, on Jan. 8, 1954, Gen. Eisenhower and his National Security Council adopted a general policy of rapid retaliation, possible with nuclear weapons, to any resumption of hostilities by China, the papers showed.

The joint chiefs of staff had recommended that U.S. commanders be authorised in advance to retaliate with nuclear weapons, but Gen. Eisenhower said the decision must be made in Washington.

The military chiefs estimated 22 hours would be needed at that time to assemble atomic bombs for attacks.

Senate documents released last month showed the Eisenhower administration was also prepared to use atomic bombs against China in 1954 if the Chinese-supported Viet Minh launched a massive attack against Vietnam.

Senate documents released in 1982 showed the Eisenhower administration was prepared for nuclear war in 1959 if the Soviet Bloc tried to force Western powers out of Berlin.



U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, walk through the thousands of graves at the Normandy American Cemetery at Omaha Beach Wednesday, after they arrived here to attend the ceremonies for the 40th anniversary of the allied invasion in 1944 (AP wirephoto)

France pleased with commemorations

PARIS (R) — France Thursday appeared well pleased with the impressive ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings in Normandy.

Veterans of the allied armies who crushed Nazi Germany in the West praised the high standard of the organisation and pageantry and the bearing of the heads of states who were present to honour the dead.

But many Frenchmen said they felt an opportunity had been lost to set the seal on the reconciliation with West Germany, and that an official invitation should have been extended to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Reconciliation between former foes, and hopefully between East and West, was the major theme of speeches at the main ceremonies by President Francois Mitterrand, a World War II resistance fighter, Queen Elizabeth of Britain, and United States President Ronald Reagan.

Left-wing daily Liberation said the invasion of the beaches by the heads of state had been less demanding but much more moving

than the first landing 40 years ago Wednesday.

But the moderate, pro-Socialist Le Matin, which dubbed the occasion "the Most Beautiful Day" as opposed to "the Longest Day" in 1944 — said: "the little flags were too bright and clean, the uniforms too well pressed."

The right-wing Le Journal du Dimanche praised Mr. Mitterrand for his tributes to both German and French resistance combatants, but took him to task for leaving out any mention of wartime free French leader and later President Charles de Gaulle.

Gen. De Gaulle, Le Journal du Dimanche said, was the man whose historic efforts "allowed Mr. Mitterrand to welcome, without shame, the 'Queen of England and the President of the United States'."

One of the most popular photographs in the French press was one of President Reagan and his wife Nancy peering over the channel through the gun slits in a German bunkerhouse at the cliff-top Pointe-du-Hoc, scene of a desperate battle by U.S. Rangers on D-Day.

Le Matin carried on its front

page the results of an international opinion poll saying the people of the major industrial countries were now less afraid of a new war and more optimistic about the economic situation.

Journalists at the Normandy beach sites were struck this year by the number of Germans visiting the area, not only veterans of World War II, but young people as well.

They were generally well received, though a few days before the anniversary a row erupted over presentation of a town me to a former general of Hitler's fanatical SS Panzer troops.

Yves Jouffo, president of the French Human Rights League, denounced the incident as scandalous and told a television interviewer: "Of course there must be reconciliation between French and Germans. But it has to be clear that no reconciliation is possible with former Nazis."

In his speech at the main D-Day ceremony at Utah Beach Wednesday night, President Mitterrand was careful to emphasise that the foe in 1944 was not Germany itself but the Nazi regime.

Malta adopts constitutional amendments

VALETTA (R) — Catholicism will cease to be Malta's dominant religion under constitutional amendments just passed by the 63-member Maltese Parliament.

The amendments, passed Wednesday night and published Thursday, also stipulate that the former British colony will never again be a military base for a foreign power.

The motion put forward by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff also called for measures to safeguard against foreign interference in the internal affairs of the island.

Mr. Mintoff said in the debate that before the changes could take effect, it must first be established why opposition Nationalist Party activists had in their possession arms which "could have led the country to the brink of disaster."

In November last year, police cordoned off Nationalist Party headquarters in Valletta and seized ammunition and Molotov cocktails.

Mr. Mintoff also said the Italian and West German Christian Democratic Parties had "pumped millions of pounds into the Nationalist Party coffers."

He charged that the United States through various organisations, and the British Conservative Party sided with the Nationalists in the 1981 general elections, with the intention of bringing NATO forces back to Malta.

Mr. Mintoff said every religion in the island would enjoy the same rights and the state would treat all religions in the same manner.

Under the former constitution, adopted in 1975, the Roman Catholic religion was described as the religion of the state.

The motion also calls for increased powers for the president but Mr. Mintoff denied he had any ambitions of taking over the presidency himself.

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Bangladesh searches for missing settlers

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) — The government has mounted a search for nearly 30 people missing after tribal guerrillas raided their homes in southeastern Bangladesh last week, killing 123 people and wounding about 900, a senior official said Friday.

Mohammad Abdul Malek, deputy commissioner of the Hill Tracts district, where the government has moved thousands of people from the over-crowded plains since 1981, said the missing people had not been traced a week after the attacks.

"We are still hopeful of finding them, but some of them may be dead by that time," he told Reuters.

The guerrillas, who are demanding the withdrawal of the migrants and limited autonomy for their 8,160 square kilometre area of hills and forests, rampaged on May 31 and June 1 through three settlements, burning houses and shooting with automatic weapons, government sources said.

The deputy commissioner denied press reports that the death toll could be as high as 400. "They are simply imaginary figures," he said.

Government officials said the guerrillas, known as "shanti bahini" (peace force), attacked the migrants apparently to protest against government inaction on

their demands and as a show of strength after several hundred comrades surrendered to military authorities during a six-month amnesty ending last April.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad visited the Hill Tracts on Tuesday and ordered that destitute families be shifted to orphanages and rehabilitation centres around Bangladesh.

He assured settlers the government had taken adequate steps to block further attacks, but gave no details.

Official sources say nearly 5,000 guerrillas and troops have been killed since tribal insurgency began in 1975.

Divided Democrats struggle for unity

By Andrew Nibley
Reuters

WASHINGTON — With the U.S. election only five months away, Democratic leaders are trying to unify their bitterly divided party and rally support behind Walter Mondale to deny President Reagan four more years in office.

Former Vice-President Mondale believes he now has more than the 1,967 delegates he will need to secure the presidential nomination at next month's party convention in San Francisco.

However, underdogs Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson have shown no inclination to fall into line behind Mr. Mondale, the victor of an acrimonious battle to win convention delegates through a five-month state primary and caucus process.

Colorado Senator Hart, a "new ideas" candidate, vows to fight on by wooing Mr. Mondale delegates to his camp and black leader Rev. Jackson hints he may use supporters as bargaining chips at the convention to win concessions for America's minorities.

Democratic Party Chairman Charles Manatt has begun a series of private meetings to try to ensure that San Francisco is host at a

live-in for Mr. Mondale rather than a brawl.

The tenacity of Sen. Hart and Rev. Jackson is not going down well with some Democratic leaders. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, a Mondale backer, has urged Sen. Hart and Rev. Jackson to give up the fight and join Mr. Mondale to beat Mr. Reagan.

"People admire fighters but don't admire spoilers," he said. "Sen. Hart is still convinced, according to campaign aides, that he is more electable than Mr. Mondale and he has no intention of giving in to party pressure at this point."

long ago by the Democratic leaders themselves. During the primary season, both Sen. Hart and Rev. Jackson complained that the selection system was rigged by party chiefs to benefit the early favourite, which turned out to be Mr. Mondale.

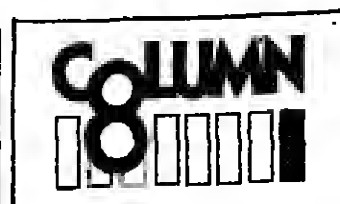
Despite Democratic fears of dissension at the convention one party official said that Sen. Hart and Rev. Jackson might cool down once the ardour of the primary season wore off.

"We need a few days to collect ourselves, rest and communicate internally," he said.

The plight of the Democrats has brought joy to the Republicans. Public opinion polls show that Mr. Reagan is widely popular among American voters, though some of his policies are not.

The president has also gained from the publicity that comes with his job. In recent months, Americans have watched Mr. Reagan on television in the role of a world leader, visiting China, Ireland, France and Britain.

"With the Democrats chewing each other up" lamented Massachusetts Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas, "Ronald Reagan could look much better."



China completes tapestry for IOC

PEKING (R) — China has completed a large tapestry of a polo game being played during the Tang Dynasty period of 618-906 A.D. which will be presented to the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The New China News Agency said it would be handed over to the IOC by the Chinese Olympic Committee in Peking next week. China is also sending two giant pandas to Los Angeles during the Summer Olympic Games there.

Protestors call for 'bread not bombs'

LONDON (R) — Anti-nuclear protesters demanding "bread not bombs" Thursday delivered a loaf of bread for Western leaders attending the economic summit. A delegation of six carried the bread to Lancaster House, the summit venue, after police had prevented about 200 members of the Christian branch of Britain's campaign for nuclear disarmament from marching to the door. A spokesman said the gesture was intended to draw the attention of the summit to what he called a waste of world resources on nuclear weapons. "The people at the summit will be having a nice meal tonight while millions go to bed hungry," he said.

FAO approved \$558m food aid

ROME — The World Food Programme of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has approved \$558 million of food aid in 22 countries, officials said Thursday. The money, the biggest commitment of aid made during one session of the WFP governing body, will support 34 social and economic development projects. Of the projects, 24 are to improve agricultural and rural development in Angola, Bangladesh, China, Comoro Islands, Cuba, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Niger, Senegal and South Yemen. The other 10 projects are to feed vulnerable groups and school children in Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Chad, Cyprus, Jamaica, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan and Syria.

Woman jailed for life for bombing

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia (R) — A self-styled woman guerrilla Thursday was sentenced to life imprisonment for the bombings of a power station and a plant which makes guidance systems for U.S. cruise missiles. Ann Brit Hansen had pleaded guilty to blowing up a Vancouver Island power station and the Toronto plant of Litton, both in 1982. Ten people were injured in the Toronto blast. As Justice Martin Toy passed sentence, calling her a menace to society, Hansen hurled a tomato at him, but missed. Hansen, one of the leaders of urban guerrilla groups calling themselves "Direct Action And Wimin's Fire Brigade", told the court she had a moral obligation to bomb Litton because it was adding to the threat of nuclear annihilation. Two members of the same groups, Juliet Bulmas and Gerald Hannah, were sentenced to 20 and 10 years respectively.

Mayor campaigns for cleaner toilets

PEKING (R) — Peking Mayor Chen Xitong, who spent three years cleaning latratories as a despised reactionary in the 1960s, is leading a drive to smarten the city's 6,000 public toilets. According to a magazine called Fortnightly Chats, Mr. Chen and four deputies inspected nearly 100 latratories and asked users what they thought of them. One young woman was asked as she stepped out of a restroom: "Comrade, do you see any problems with this latratory?" perhaps taken aback by the presence of the civic dignitaries, she hesitated and said: "No, it's just fine." But other users complained of poor lighting, broken doors, dirt and evil odours in Peking's public toilets, which have cesspits instead of mains drainage and are usually flushed only once a day. The magazine said the mayor, referring to his Cultural Revolution ordeal, told a woman latratory cleaner near Peking railway station "I've done more mopping in my time than you."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K83 ♠9 ♣KJ543 ♠AQ10
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — First, rule out some "clever" bid like one spade — if partner has four spades, he might never let you off the hook. Since you have a full opening bid, your hand merits some jump. We would prefer a better suit for a jump to three diamonds, so the choice is between three clubs and two no trump. We favor three clubs to highlight our club strength and downplay our spade holding.

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQJ105 ♠93 ♣KQJ106
What is your opening bid?
A. — You don't have the high-card strength for an opening bid of two hearts — that could get you too high if partner has a good, but misfitting, hand. As for four hearts, your hand is much too strong for that action. Your only other choice is an opening bid of one heart — you can show your trick-taking strength with a jump shift at your next turn.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J9852 ♠AK83 ♠AK84
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ ?
What action do you take?
A. — Don't overcall one spade — that action is too unilateral, especially since your spade suit is weak. A double, which asks partner to choose between spades and diamonds, is more flexible. We also suggest that you do not try a cue-bid of two clubs. You don't have the strength for this action and partner might read it as a real suit, rather than a cue-bid.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠976 ♠K3 ♠KQ6 ♠J9872
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You shouldn't respond one no trump without a spade stopper — if the hand is to be played in no trump, partner should declare. It is a close decision between a raise to two clubs and a temporizing bid of one diamond. Back in the old country we were taught to raise with adequate support for partner, and no one will argue that our club support isn't adequate.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J6 ♠K103 ♠QJ76 ♠Q954
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
4 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Partner's bidding shows a good six-card spade suit and only four hearts. If you leave him to struggle in hearts, he might be forced at the second trick and lose control of the hand. Correct to four spades, your known eight-card fit.

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K98652 ♠6 ♠J10 ♠AQ93
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — Partner has employed the "unusual no trump," asking you to choose between the minor suits. Not only do you have a clear choice, you have a very good hand for partner. As a matter of fact, you have almost enough to bid five clubs. However, we would settle for an invitational jump to four clubs, and allow partner some leeway.